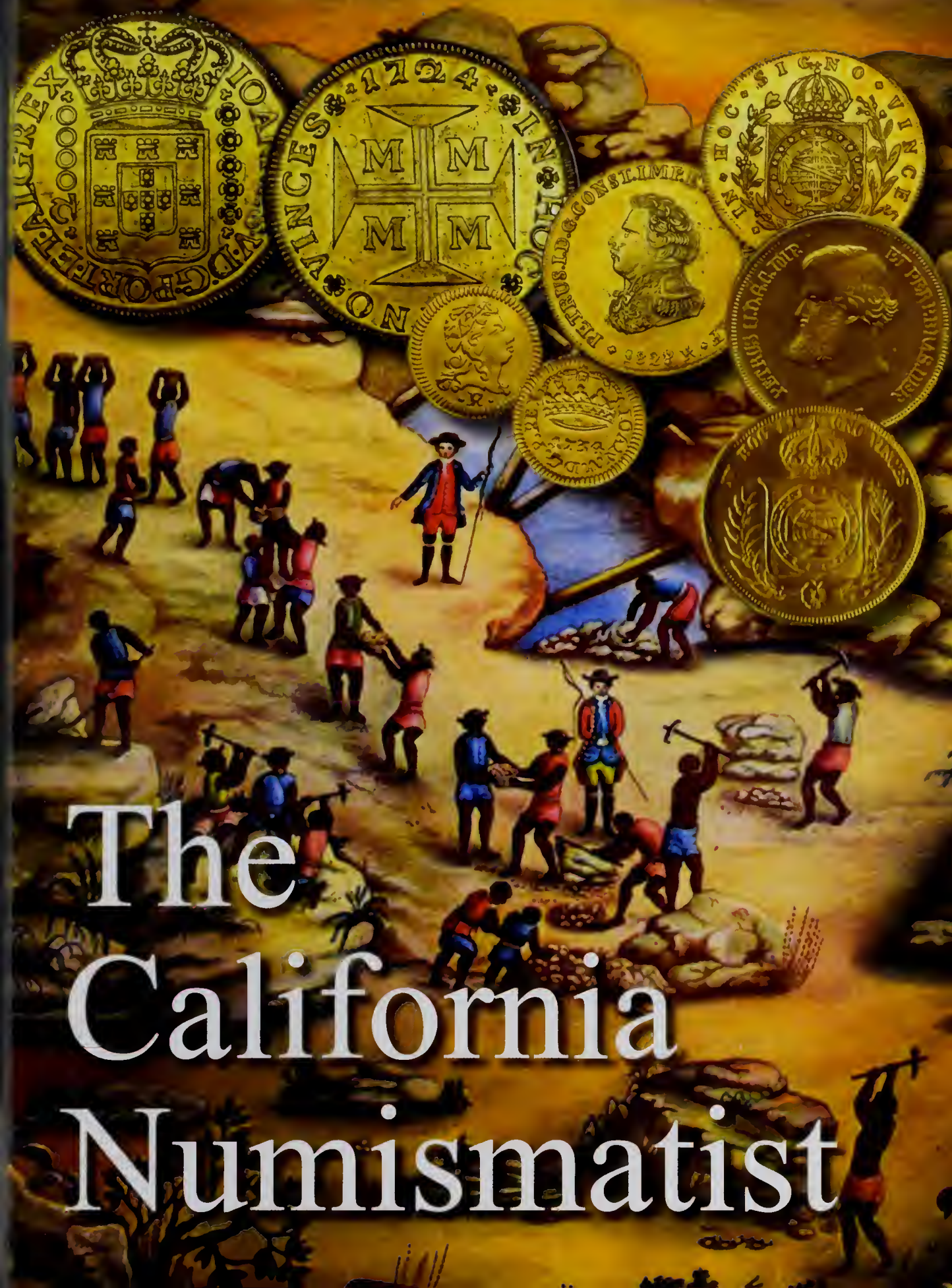


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*Summer 2012
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*California State
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Association*



The California Numismatist

The California Numismatist

Official Publication of the
California State Numismatic Association
and the
Numismatic Association of Southern California
Summer 2012, Volume 9, Number 2



About the Cover

Brazilian mining operations using slave labor while a colony under Portugal, and later as an independent nation, provided gold that was then minted and was able to be used as legal tender in the US in the late 18th and part of the 19th centuries. See author Jim Wells' article starting on page 30 for a fascinating read on other gold coinage that was used by our fledgling country as legal tender.

Visit Us on the Web

The California Numismatist has a Web site at www.CalNumismatist.com. You can find the official scoop there in between issues. Also, both CSNA and NASC maintain their own Web sites at:

www.Calcoin.org
www.NASC.net

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Presidents' Messages

NASC...

Hello All Members And Friends:

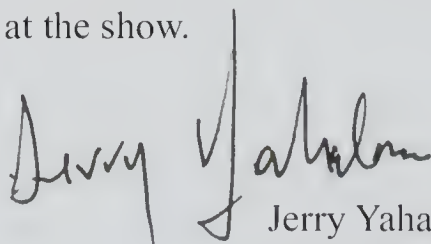
This is my last message as president of the NASC. It hurts me to write this because my heart is full of tears due to the fact that one of our most respected members, Nona Moore, is no longer with us. She has left us unexpectedly and died in her sleep. I'll always remember Nona as the member of NASC most devoted to the association and to its members. Nona you will not be forgotten!

Since this my last message I shall try to express my feelings about the organization. Many of us devoted our time to the association, and most of you feel tired and exhausted by being active in the association. I feel that what we need is to find the next generation of members who are willing to take over the organization and carry out its chores.

I don't belong to a lot of clubs like I used to, but from what I see there are younger members who could take over and do a creditable job for the organization and the hobby in general. So, I say to the "old-timers", go look around and push the younger members to take over the chores of the organization and carry the flag high for all to see.

My congratulations to the newly-elected officers of the NASC: President Alex Jaramillo, Vice President George Moore II, Corresponding Secretary Harold Katzman, Recording Secretary Albertus Hoogeveen, Treasurer Kay Lenker, and board members Steve Albanese, Don Berry, Don Foster, Mary Yahalom, and myself as past president. To all of you, again, congratulations.

Well, we will all meet at the Golden State Coin Show in August. I know the last one was by the NASC by itself, and it was successful, and I am looking forward to seeing many more shows managed by newcomers who can make it a big success. See you all at the show.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Jerry Yahalom". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Jerry" and last name "Yahalom" clearly distinguishable.

Jerry Yahalom
NASC President



CSNA...

Greetings to all!

The CSNA's 44th educational symposium was great. It was held at the Sportsmen's Lodge in Studio City on March 31. Special thanks go out to CSNA Director of Education Phil Iversen. Attendance at this event was well over 60 people. Harry Davis from the north gets a "tip of the hat" for traveling the greatest distance to attend.

We had four outstanding speakers covering interesting topics: Fred Weinberg, *Mint Error Coins: A 50-Year Perspective*; Ira Goldberg, *Money of the World and the Stories Behind Them*; Garrett Burke, *Quarterama, Ideas and Designs of America's State Quarters*;

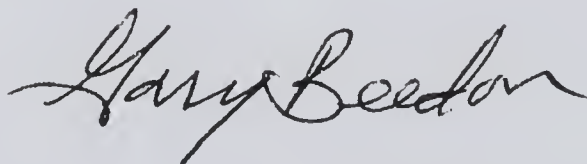
Jim Wells, *The War of 1812: the Notables, the Navies, the Numismatics*.

The 2012 Northern Educational Symposium will be held at the Vallejo Naval and Historical Museum on September 29.

We held a CSNA board meeting in "cow country" on April 21, at the Best Western Big Country Inn, 25020 W. Dorris Avenue in Coalinga, CA. We will hold another open CSNA board meeting there on July 7. Best Western may be contacted at 800-838-6835. A meeting area or room has been reserved for the CSNA board meeting starting at about 11:00 AM.

Our 2012 CSNA 130th Convention & Coin Show will be held at the Holiday Inn in Long Beach on October 27th and 28th. Setup will be on Friday October 26th.

Numismatically,



Gary Beedon
CSNA President



Editor's Page

Well, if the last issue was on a bit of a diet, this issue's positively a belly-buster! Probably be outlawed in New York if one were to actually count the calories. There are a *bunch* of snippety articles of one- to two-pages. Those are perfect for those moments when you only have a little bit of time and need a quick literary snack. Then there are a couple of more substantial articles for those with a more leisurely allotment of time or the capacity to digest a more robust repast. Thanks to all our authors and hope you enjoy their efforts.

This issue should find its way to you right about the first day of summer, which this year is June 20th, the summer solstice (longest day of the year). Time for trips to the beach, outdoor picnics and barbecues, lazy days by the pool, and hopefully plenty of time to focus on your collection, coin shows, and other numismatic pursuits. Speaking of coin shows, NASC's Golden State Coin Show is right around the corner, and CSNA is planning on another in October. And if you'll turn to page 70 you'll see an extensive listing to help you plan your attendance at an event close to you. I'll bet they'll have air conditioning, something most of us will be appreciating in the coming months.

Special thanks go out to the hidden and frequently-unsung heroes of TCN. Gary Beedon maintains the information on our calendar of events, Lila Anderson graciously proof-reads each issue for me, Stephen Huston performs the mailing list preparations, and of course Layton Printing does a superb job of printing and mailing the hardcopy that goes out to our members. Though our authors often get recognized through literary awards, regular columnists and contributors Jim Hunt, Tom Fitzgerald, Sol Taylor, Virginia Bourke, Jeff Shevlin, and Michael Turrini have only my gratitude in compensation. That and two dollars will get you a coffee at Starbucks. Of course, the upside of that is that if one foregoes the cream and sugar it's pretty low calorie. And that provides a dietary allowance to peruse these pages a bit more <grin>...

A blue ink signature of Greg Burns, written in a cursive style.

Greg Burns
Editor

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Corresponding Secretaries' Reports



CSNA—

by Michael S. Turrini

Hello!

First, since January 1, CSNA has had only six new members. Hum? Since the last published report, only two new members have been added to the CSNA's rosters. These are listed on the following page.

Second, speaking of rosters, as most TCN readers may know, this publication is a joint issue of CSNA and our brethren, the NASC. This does cause and creates some confusion, and readers are asked to remember if he or she belongs to one or both. Sometimes, there are real costly charges for returned mailings/misdirected/unknown address/left no forwarding address/etc., and then trying to learn if the individual is CSNA, NASC, or both, or could have once been both or the other! Thus, it is imperative to report address changes and other changes to either myself for CSNA and/or Harold Katzman, for our compatriots, NASC. Thanks!

Third, comments are always welcomed, and a few CSNA individual members have expressed ideas about recruitment, retention, and even reinstatement. With the association's board of directors anticipating additional possibly quarterly board meetings, some of these ideas might be submitted.

Until the next issue, remember, have fun with your hobby! Always serve others! Enjoy your collecting! And, create hope and do good!

NASC—

by Harold Katzman

It is with deep regret and sadness that I report the passing of life member, historian, and past president, Nona Moore.

Members with unknown addresses: Dwight Manley, Darrell Cranc, Full Step Nickel Club, Michael Billings, and Oded Paz.

Rejoining NASC: Garrett Burke, Casey Noxon, Michael Driskel, John Schuldt, and Berard Dalc.

As of this report we have 33 regular members not paid up, with dues still coming in.

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CSNA New Members

Karl Cauckwell R6360
 Diane Barbieri R6361

CSNA Membership on May 10, 2012

Associate 9
 Junior 2
 Life 144
 Clubs 28
 Life Clubs 12
 Regular 261
 Total 456

NASC New Members

No information currently available.

NASC Membership on May 5, 2012

Sustaining 143
 Regular 94
 Club 18
 Life 13
 Junior 6
 Total 275

Dear Members—Please Note!

If you've moved, please help us keep our addresses up to date. Take a moment to drop us a short note to ensure that you keep getting your copy of *The California Numismatist*:

CSNA—Michael S. Turrini
 c/o CSNA, P.O. Box 4003
 Vallejo, CA 94590-0400

NASC—Harold Katzman
 P.O. Box 3382
 Tustin, CA 92781-3382

My Grandparents' Coins

by Bill Febuary

The year was 1947 and my grandfather had just passed away leaving behind a number of common date silver dollars. Where had he found them?

As I remember, my grandparents had a little one bedroom trailer (yes, it was called a trailer in those days) and each winter they would drive their 1936 Chevrolet two-door sedan pulling the little trailer to live in at the mobile home park in Bradenton, Florida. The drive was a long one in those days with no interstate highways or four-lane roads, so from their summer home in northeastern South Dakota, they would load up the trailer with supplies for the winter and venture off to Florida.

My grandmother had worked in a little store in Kansas at the turn of the century and of course in those days the change received consisted mostly of Indian head pennies, Liberty head nickels, a few large cents and quite a few Canadian coins for some reason. Through the years she kept this little horde of coins in an empty Mason fruit jar until one day, in 1959, she decided to give the jar of change to me.

I had no particular interest in coin collecting at the time as I had just graduated from college and was starting my career as a manager trainee with Weyerhaeuser Company in Aberdeen, South Dakota. I did however



keep the coins on the shelf in the back of my bedroom closet, along with the silver dollars that my grandfather had left my grandmother when he died.

Several years later, after I had returned from military service (I was drafted in 1959 and served in the Army until 1962), I decided to start a different career rather than being a manager with a lumber company, so signed up for unemployment insurance based on my military time and was asked by the Veteran Employment Representative (VER) if I might consider working at their office. This was in March of 1962 and then on June 1, 1962 I started my new career at the South Dakota State Employment Security Department as a farm service representative. My responsibility was placing farm workers into farm jobs and visiting with farmers to determine their worker needs.

As I continued my employment my little jar of coins remained in the back of my closet, but came along with me to the several homes we lived in until we finally settled into our own brand new home on May 1, 1967.



The "World's Largest Trailer Park" in Bradenton, Florida, in the 1950's must have been an extremely popular place as shown in this postcard and photo from the period.



While having coffee one day with my boss in 1969, the topic of coin collecting came up and I told him I had a jar of old coins that my grandmother had given me in 1959. I mentioned that every once in a while I would shake up the jar of coins so that I could see the coins on the bottom of the jar. With that very statement he jumped up and said, "Oh My God! You did *what?*" I later found out that shaking coins together was not the thing to do because they would rub together causing damage to the coins.

As we talked about this subject of coin collecting over the next few weeks, he told me about the proper storage of coins, the value of certain coins, which coins he collected, and what to do with those little coins in the Mason jar.

It didn't take long after that before I became fascinated in those coins that my grandmother had given to me so many years before, and I later discov-

ered there was a coin club in our town, which I joined thinking that I could learn more about coins and their values. As the years passed I was elected the club's secretary/treasurer for a five year term and became acquainted with some serious coin collectors.

As the years passed and I still had the silver dollars my grandparents had left me I finally decided to grade them and put them away, still not knowing where my grandfather had obtained them. But here is part of the mystery of coin collecting—not always knowing the real secrets of where they came from or where they had been.

But, I at least know what happened to them since 1947, and I still have many of those coins even today and I can at least pass this information on to my children and grandchildren and maybe someday, they too might be interested in coin collecting.

Pattern or Specimen Coin?

by *Len Ratzman*

Have you ever wondered what the difference is between a pattern coin and specimen coin? Wonder no more.

When the lengthy process is completed by Congress to authorize and introduce a new coin design for circulation, a prototype is finally approved and a limited number struck to distribute for examination and final approval. These prototypes are called patterns and since so few of them are created they're predictably rare and coveted.

One of the many examples of pattern coins that are treasured by their owners is the 1856 Flying Eagle cent of which only 1,000 pieces were struck.

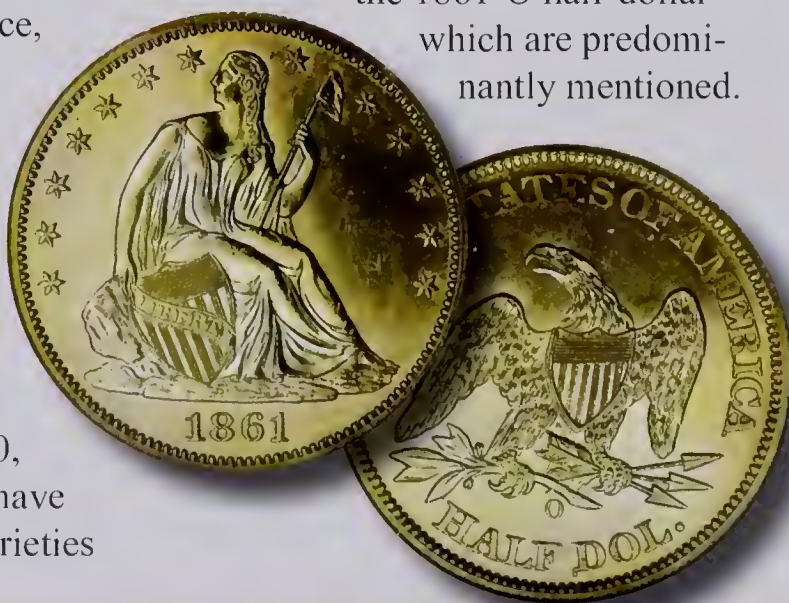
According to ANA Numismatic Educator Rod Gillis, "By definition, a pattern coin is an experimental coin; the experiment involved could be the design, the metallic content or the method of striking. Pattern coins are not considered legal tender since, for whatever reason, the coins were never authorized by Congress to enter circulation."

Although most pattern coins bear only one year, an example of multiple year pattern examples can be found in coins like the 1859 and 1860, \$4 gold Stella coins that even have coiled hair and flowing hair varieties for a total of four patterns.



While the incentive to produce a new coin is the main reason a pattern coin is designed and created, equally rare specimen coins dot the numismatic landscape to the delight of their owners.

Specimen coins are created solely for presentation purposes and are usually struck similarly to the process used to create proof coins. Despite research to find the explanation, the answer to what is apparently contradictory concerning specimen coins remains to be determined. In some reference sources, the viewer/reader will be informed that the span of years in which specimens were created was only from 1792 to 1816 (implying no specimens were created after 1816). But in other sources there were many examples of specimen coins such as the 1861-O half-dollar which are predominantly mentioned.





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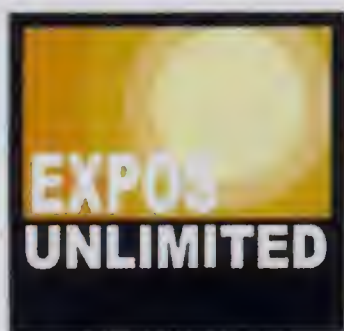
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Through the Numismatic Glass:

Civil War Numismatic Treasures, Part II

by Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald

In his column “The Joys of Collecting” published in *Coin World* on April 2, Q. David Bowers wrote: “The year 2012 marks the sesquicentennial of the greatest monetary disruption in American history.”

As the North and South were drawn into the deadliest conflict in the nation’s history, many different tokens, coins, currency and even postage stamps were utilized to carry on the commerce. Part two of this article discusses the tokens that were struck by various sources to make every-day transactions possible.

The Southern states of plantations and agriculture with an emphasis on cotton lacked manufacturing raw materials, particularly machinery and steel. However, these were abundant in the Northern states.

First struck in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1862 as private emergency money these Civil War tokens were the result of the uncertainty of the outcome of the dispute. Many people, particularly in the South, believed the conflict would be a “stand-off” and would result in the independency of the Southern states. But this belief was not shared by newly elected

President Abraham Lincoln who was determined that the Union must not be divided into two different and independent nations.

Limitations

The following article is limited to those items produced and utilized in the North. Therefore similar tokens produced and

utilized by the Confederacy are not included. In addition, the US coins produced by the mint, such as the Indian





Head cents are beyond the scope of this article.

Civil War Tokens

Starting the 2nd week of July 1862, but mostly in 1863, numerous small copper tokens, similar in size and weight to the US Indian head cents, began to appear. These tokens were struck in large quantities and were generally accepted by the merchants.

Three general types of these tokens were struck and entered in the commerce of the merchants. One was the so-called “patriotic pieces” that were placed into circulation in and around New York. These pieces carried patriotic slogans but no advertising.

The second type were tradesmen issues and were struck in huge numbers. Merchants, usually at a rate of 25 per one dollar, purchased them at a discount. As many as 25 million pieces were struck that carried the advertising of the merchants. A number of them carried patriotic or political slogans representing the beliefs of the maker. Other carried the likeness of a military leader such as General McClellan and President Abraham Lincoln. They were issued in 23 states and almost 300 towns. More than eight thousand varieties of these

tokens are known and were cataloged by Hetrich and Gutttag in 1924 (a book very hard to find these days).

A third type of token was used by the merchants who moved with the army units conducting transactions with them. These special types of merchants were known as “sutlers”; their tokens are among the scarcest and usually bear the name of a particular army unit.

Civil War tokens were minted in bronze, copper, nickel, tin, silver, white metal, and German silver.

By the summer of 1864 the US Mint was able to produce enough cents to meet the needs of the country. However the large number of tokens discussed in this article remained in circulation until they disappeared through attrition. On June 8, 1864 legislation was passed that abolished private coinage of any kind.

Numerous individuals collect Civil War tokens today. Not only are there huge varieties to keep one busy but also there have been a large number of reference books published. Most avid collectors belong to the Civil War Token Society with the address: 26548 Mazur Dr., Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275. They can also be found at www.cwtsociety.com, where one can join on-line.

Barber Half Dollars

by Bill Febuary

A recent article in the ANA's publication *The Numismatist* reminded me of my assembling a set of Barber halves several years ago.

It all started out with some of the more easily obtainable half dollars (easy to find). This was back in the days before the escalating silver prices, which was in the late 1980's and 1990's when almost all of the halves were reasonably priced, including the mid-grade coins which went into my collection and consisted of grades of very good to fine.

As I went from coin show to coin show over that time period (1988 to 1997), I soon realized that my coin set was starting to shape up into an average grade of VG-8 to F-15, with many of them in the mid-grade of VG-10 or better. This included the key and semi-key coins in the set. None of the coins were cleaned or buffed and all of them appeared to be in their original condition, with light to average wear.

I kept a complete record of the date of purchase and the purchase price and made a chart of the appearance of each coin. I also noted the retail price for a coin of that grade at the time of my purchase.

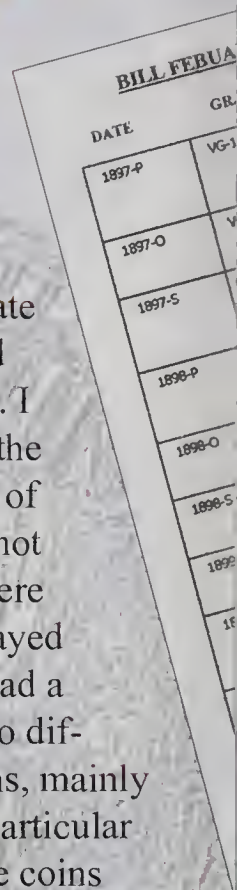
With this article I am providing a chart that will show all of the characteristics of my collection for readers to see what fun I had in collecting these coins, and perhaps they will realize that not only collecting coins and putting them into a book or album can be fun, but also the analyzing of each coin and it's worth is also exciting.

At one point during the assembling of this set, I had some difficulty in finding many of the more common date coins because of the wear and usage of those common dates. I feel this was mainly because the coins were used as a medium of exchange because they were not key or semi-key coins, and were therefore well used and displayed wear greater than those that had a much higher value. It was also difficult to find the key date coins, mainly because I was seeking out a particular grade of coin and the key date coins had been saved in their original or near original condition and were too high of a grade for my collection. All of these factors contributed to the time it took to assemble my set—almost ten years.

There were several reasons that it took so long to assemble this set:

- (1) Common date coins were found to have the most wear.
- (2) Key or semi-key date coins were too expensive for my budget at the time or did not match the remainder of the coins in the set.
- (3) Nice unmolested coins in the grades of VG+ to Fine were more difficult to find than BU coins because of their wear and distractions.
- (4) Finally, the key date coins were not always readily available, no matter what the price.

I continued to assemble this set until I was down to the last two coins in the series and they of course were the



DATE	GR.
1897-P	VG-1
1897-O	V
1897-S	
1898-P	
1898-O	
1899-S	
1899-P	

ER HALF DOLLAR COLLECTION (CONT'D)

DATE	GRADE	OBV. DESCRIPT.	REV. DESCRIPT.	DATE PURCHASED	AMOUNT PAID	TRENDS (DATE)
1892-P	VG-10	7 Letters show in Liberty. Top 1/3 of letters show in BER.	Epluribus Unum is clear, some details on wings.	5-23-91	\$16.20 in VG-10	\$46.00 for VG-10 (12-29-03)
1892-S	VG-10	4 Full Letters show in Liberty. Top 1/3 of letters show in BER. An obverse scratch is across the face of Liberty.	Epluribus Unum is clear, some details on wings.	10-10-95	\$80.00 in VG-10	\$240.00 for VG-10 (12-29-03)
1893-P	VG-10+	7 Letters show in Liberty. Top 1/2 of letters show in BER.	Epluribus Unum is clear, some details on wings.	7-11-90	\$15.00 in VG-10+	\$50.00 for VG-10+ (12-29-03)
1893-O	F-15	Liberty is complete, with only a weakness in the lower letters of BER.	All of the reverse details show and the wing feathers are just starting to be full.	11-28-93	\$50.00 in F-15	\$107.00 for F-15 (12-29-03)
1894-P	VG-8+	4 Letters in Liberty show clearly. BER is barely visible.	Some letters in Epluribus Unum are weak. Some details on the wings.	9-6-90	\$23.00 in VG-8+	\$45.00 for VG-8+
1894-O	VG-10+	7 Letters show in Liberty. Top 1/2 of letters show in BER.	Some letters in Epluribus Unum are weak. Weak details in the wings.	2-8-92	\$25.00 in VG-10+	\$45.00 for VG-10+
1894-S	F-12	7 Letters show in Liberty. Slight weakness in bottom letters of BER.	Epluribus Unum is clear. Details on wings are clear.	3-16-89	\$10.00 in F-12	\$55.00 for F-12
1895-P	VG-8	4 Letters show in Liberty (BER is not visible).	Weak letters in Epluribus Unum. Weak details on the wings.	1-20-90	\$8.00 in VG-8	\$17.00 for VG-8
1895-O	VG-10	7 Letters show in Liberty (weak on all letters, except TV).	Lightly polished. Letters in Epluribus Unum show. Details in wings are clear.	2-8-92	\$27.00 in VG-10	\$42.00 for VG-10
1895-S	VG-10	4 Letters show & are almost complete. Other letters are barely visible.	All letters in Epluribus Unum are visible. Other details of reverse are clearly defined.	11-26-95	\$28.00 in VG-10	\$62.50 for VG-10
1896-P	VG-8+	4 Letters clear in Liberty. BER is barely visible.	Weak letters in Epluribus Unum. Weak details in the wings.	7-11-90	\$12.50 in VG-8+	\$35.00 for VG-8+
1896-O	VG-10	7 Letters show in Liberty. Top 1/3 of letters show in BER.	Some weakness in letters of Epluribus Unum. Clear details in wings.	7-11-97	\$45.00 in VG-10	\$76.50 for VG-10
1896-S	F-12+	7 Letters show in Liberty. 2/3 of BER is visible. All other letters are clear.	Epluribus Unum is clear.			

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DATE	GRADE	OBV. DESCRIPT.	REV. DESCRIPT.	DATE PURCHASED	AMOUNT PAID	TRENDS (DATE)
1892-P	VG-10	7 Letters show in Liberty. Top 1/3 of letters show in BER.	Epluribus Unum is clear, some details on wings.	5-23-91	\$16.20 in VG-10	\$46.00 for VG-10 (12-29-03)
1892-S	VG-10	4 Full Letters show in Liberty. Top 1/3 of letters show in BER. An obverse scratch is across the face of Liberty.	Epluribus Unum is clear, some details on wings.	10-10-95	\$80.00 in VG-10	\$240.00 for VG-10 (12-29-03)
1893-P	VG-10+	7 Letters show in Liberty. Top 1/2 of letters show in BER.	Epluribus Unum is clear, some details on wings.	7-11-90	\$15.00 in VG-10+	\$50.00 for VG-10+ (12-29-03)
1893-O	F-15	Liberty is complete, with only a weakness in the lower letters of BER.	All of the reverse details show and the wing feathers are just starting to be full.	11-28-93	\$50.00 in F-15	\$107.00 for F-15 (12-29-03)
1894-P	VG-8+	4 Letters in Liberty show clearly. BER is barely visible.	Some letters in Epluribus Unum are weak. Some details on the wings.	9-6-90	\$23.00 in VG-8+	\$45.00 for VG-8+
1894-O	VG-10+	7 Letters show in Liberty. Top 1/2 of letters show in BER.	Some letters in Epluribus Unum are weak. Weak details in the wings.	2-8-92	\$25.00 in VG-10+	\$45.00 for VG-10+
1894-S	F-12	7 Letters show in Liberty. Slight weakness in bottom letters of BER.	Epluribus Unum is clear. Details on wings are clear.	3-16-89	\$10.00 in F-12	\$55.00 for F-12
1895-P	VG-8	4 Letters show in Liberty (BER is not visible).	Weak letters in Epluribus Unum. Weak details on the wings.	1-20-90	\$8.00 in VG-8	\$17.00 for VG-8
1895-O	VG-10	7 Letters show in Liberty (weak on all letters, except TV).	Lightly polished. Letters in Epluribus Unum show. Details in wings are clear.	2-8-92	\$27.00 in VG-10	\$42.00 for VG-10
1895-S	VG-10	4 Letters show & are almost complete. Other letters are barely visible.	All letters in Epluribus Unum are visible. Other details of reverse are clearly defined.	11-26-95	\$28.00 in VG-10	\$62.50 for VG-10
1896-P	VG-8+	4 Letters clear in Liberty. BER is barely visible.	Weak letters in Epluribus Unum. Weak details in the wings.	7-11-90	\$12.50 in VG-8+	\$35.00 for VG-8+
1896-O	VG-10	7 Letters show in Liberty. Top 1/3 of letters show in BER.	Some weakness in letters of Epluribus Unum. Clear details in wings.	7-11-97	\$45.00 in VG-10	\$76.50 for VG-10
1896-S	F-12+	7 Letters show in Liberty. 2/3 of BER is visible. All other letters are clear.	Epluribus Unum is clear.			



most difficult to find in the grade that I desired. "They" being the 1892-O and the 1893-S.

I decided to sell the set without those two coins and was still able to realize a substantial gain over what I had originally paid for the coins.

As I displayed my set to several avid collectors, one particular dealer

became very interested in the set and he indicated he would complete the set and keep it in his own personal coin collection. This was mainly because of the appearance of the coins in the set and their close similarity to one another as to strike and detail and none of them were abused or distracting in any way.

It Makes Cents:

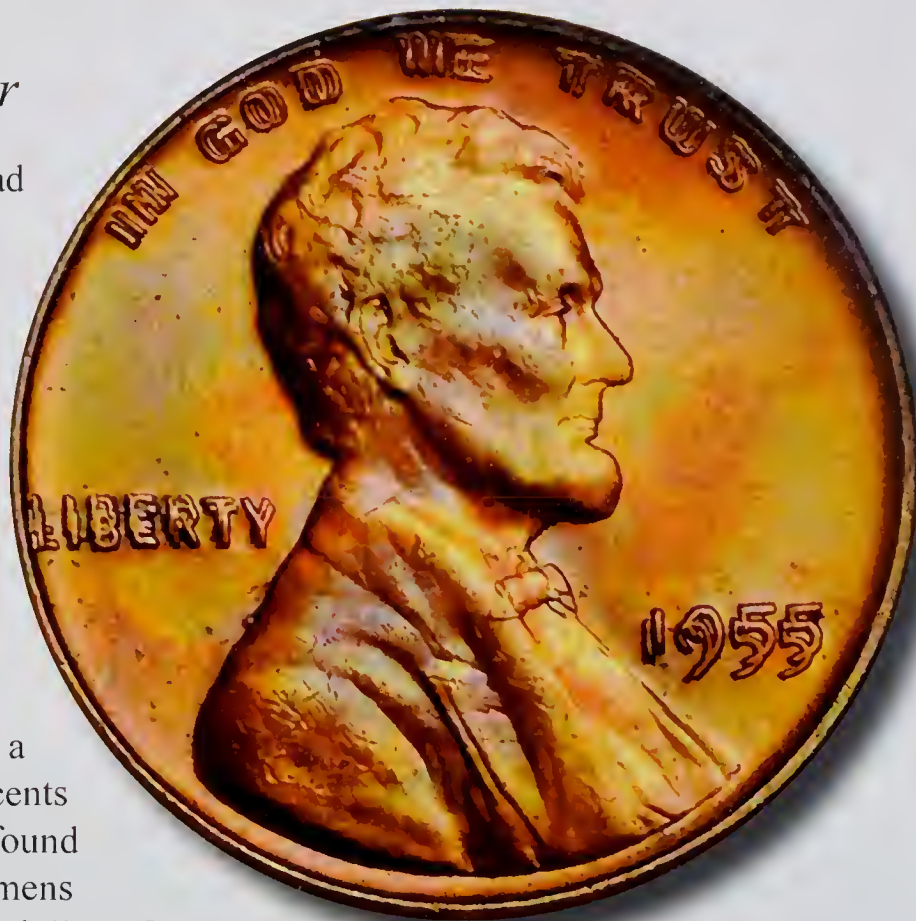
Pursuing Lincoln Cent Varieties

by Dr. Sol Taylor

In 1955 news spread quickly during August that the Philadelphia Mint had released a “few thousand” cents with the date and legends clearly doubled. Dealer David Bowers indicated in 1955 he would pay \$50 each for these varieties. I have searched perhaps a million or so Lincoln cents since 1955 and never found one. Today mint specimens bring several thousand dollars. Even circulated specimens are worth a few hundred dollars.

In 1960 the newspapers released the story that the new 1960 cents with the small zero in the date were replaced by dates with a large zero. The small date variety was also minted at the Denver Mint, though in much larger numbers. Gleaning through many rolls of new cents I did find a very few small date varieties and quite a few of the small date Denver variety. I did note that many of the Denver cents had a doubled D mintmark and set aside all those I found. It was not until many years later when the RPM book was published that doubled mintmarks became a subject of interest to many collectors.

At the 1972 ANA convention in New Orleans one man came to the



The king of doubled-die coins is the 1955 cent which, as shown here, displays strong doubling on all of the obverse lettering and date.

show with three rolls (150 coins) of the new 1972 cents with the date clearly doubled. Dealer Joel Rettew bought one roll for a reported \$3000. I bought three of these coins at \$100 each for Whittier Coin Club members who asked me to find one for them. Over the years, I never found one in circulation. It turned out later that there were eight variants of the 1972 doubled die cent, but only the clear 1972/1972 variant was the valuable one.

By this time, I was a certified Lincoln cent cherry-picker scouring rolls and even bags of cents for not only

these more prominent varieties, but lesser variants such as doubled dies. In a price list from one dealer I noted a 1909VDB doubled die that I was unaware even existed. Since few collectors and even dealers were aware of this particular variety, I started to search dealers' stock of 1909VDB cents and luckily found a few dozen in the 1970's. At the 1980 NASC convention, one of the auction lots was a full BU roll of 1909VDB cents. I examined each coin with my trusty 10x loupe and found *ten* of the doubled die varieties. The estimated value of the lot was \$1000 and I was outbid by collector Jeff Oxman. He sold me the ten doubled die coins for \$100 each, which was about the same price he paid for the whole roll.

Since then, finding these variations has declined to the point where I haven't found one in some 20 years. Every dealer is no doubt alert to this variety and is careful not to over-

look one in a collection. Speaking of collections, at a Mike Aron auction around 1985 I purchased ten partial Lincoln cent folders missing of course all the key coins. One day I was looking for a few common dates to fill a collector's order, and I examined the 1917 cent and sure enough it was the very scarce to rare 1917 doubled die; in the motto we is clearly doubled and the date shows slight doubling. Thus a circulated coin would easily avoid detection by a casual collector. I sold it for \$45—considering it cost me about ten cents, it was quite a find.

In 1986 I received thirty circulated 1936 doubled die cents. Actually it contained two varieties of the doubled die. The owner was born in 1936 and had accumulated tens of thousands of 1936 cents and only recently decided to search for varieties. These varieties were essentially unknown to collectors until the 1970's and hardly any premium was placed on them except in

I Could'a Been a Contender...



Like the 1955 doubled die cent, the 1972 displays easily visible doubling on the obverse lettering and date. It's estimated that about 75,000 pieces were released (compared to about 24,000 for the 1955) prior to workers at the mint discovering the error. The number of pieces available notwithstanding, the 1955 is the more famous of the two, no doubt accounting for its legendary status. Though a 1955 in uncirculated condition goes for several thousand dollars, the 1972 can easily hit several hundred. And that ain't no "one way ticket to Palookaville".

mint condition. As with other “minor” varieties they were not listed in the *Red Book* (until a few were included many years later). Since they were circulated, at the Society of Lincoln Cent Collectors mail bid sale that year, all 30 were sold ranging from \$30 for the pieces in good to very good to \$45 for the best pieces in the lot which graded very fine.

I never found one in circulation, since by the late 1980’s most wheat-back cents had essentially vanished from circulation. Even today, the number of wheat cents in circulation is about one per thousand based on my own figures from scouring through rolls and bags (in my spare time).

Early in 1983 I received six 1983 cents with all the details on the reverse clearly doubled from a collector in Florida who asked me to sell them for “the best price”. At the February Long Beach show, word was spreading about this discovery, but not a single dealer had one for sale. Offers were posted “Buying 1983 doubled die reverse cents, paying \$100.” I managed to sell all six for \$125 each and could have easily sold many more. Some dealers followed me around the floor hoping I’d have a few stashed away .but that was all I had and all I was able to get from this one source.

For my 1989 mail bid sale, one collector sent me a BU 1941 cent which looked like it might have a doubled “19” in the date. I sent it to *Coin World* for an opinion. Not only was it a recognized doubled die, it was the finest specimen seen to date. At the mail bid sale it brought \$95. Although it was probably as scarce as the more famous doubled die cents, it is less well known and thus did not command

a big premium. The consignor said he paid \$2 for the coin, so everyone was satisfied.

In newer catalogues, price lists, and specialty books, many more Lincoln cent varieties including doubled dies, have been identified and priced based on auction and retail sales. In 1990, the US Mint apparently sent out a small number (estimated at under 100) proof sets with the 1990 cent lacking the S mintmark.

At a Mike Aron auction a few years later, I bid on one such proof set and my bid of \$1500 was topped by a single higher bid. Today the single coin alone (they all grade Proof 67 or higher) brings about \$4500.

Naturally my constant searching of proof sets for this and other mint varieties such as the 1955 doubled die proof reverse cent (a lesser known mate to the 1955 doubled die cent) rarely produces a single find though I did find one such proof set in a collection bought from a private party a few years ago. That coin alone sells for about \$100 while a 1955 proof set (all five coins) is worth about \$100. In my 1999 edition of *The Standard Guide to the Lincoln Cent*, I illustrate a handful of the doubled dies and repunched mintmarks which collectors can still find by scouring through old collections, dealers stock, and even bags of cents salted away long ago in bank vaults or private collections.

As long as there are old collections, unsearched dealer stocks, and even bags of coins stashed away decades ago, the hunt for varieties (not to mention key dates) can still be found. It requires patience, a 10X loupe, a steady hand, and a good light source. And lots of old fashioned *luck*.



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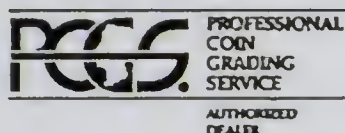
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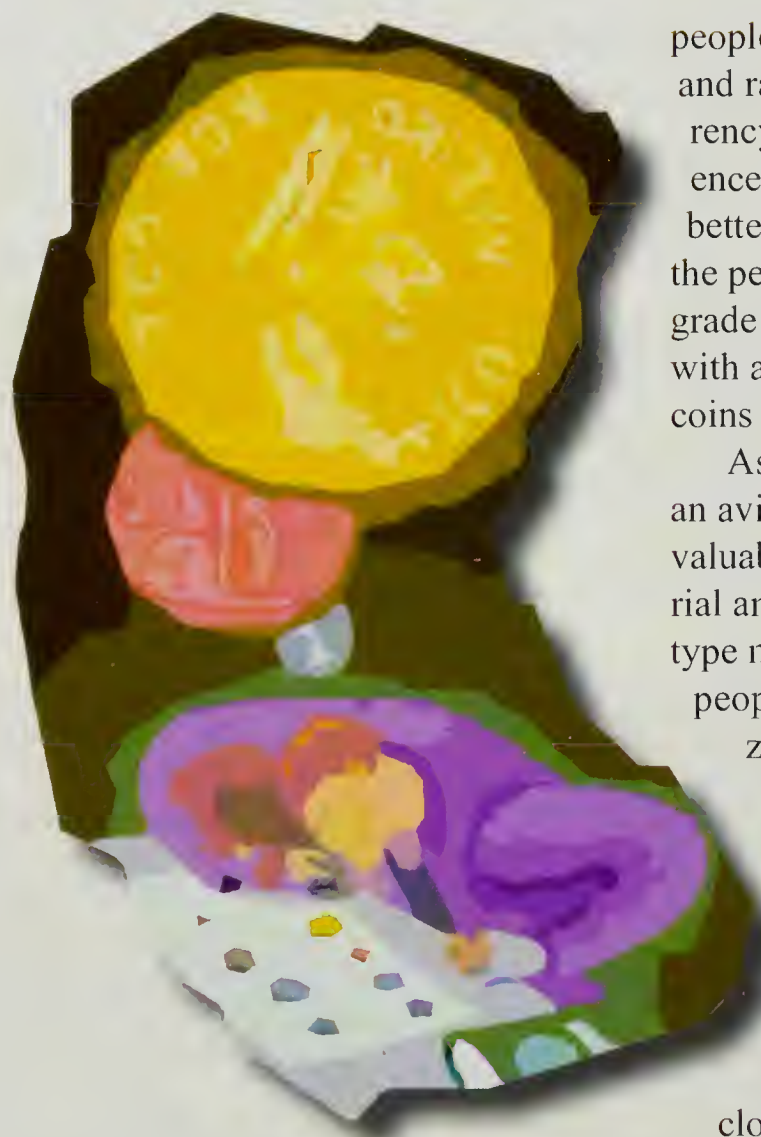
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Why I do Coin and Currency Appraisals

by Bill Febuary



It all started with a few people I knew who realized that I was a coin and currency collector and one of them asked me if I would review their coins to see if they were worth anything.

The next think I knew I was subscribing to several coin and currency publications to make sure that my own collection was accurately graded and priced and that when I looked at other

peoples coins I understood the value and rarity of each coin or piece of currency. This understanding and experience would eventually provide me a better understanding of the value of the person's collection. I then could grade properly and provide that person with an accurate written report of their coins or currency.

As the years went by I became an avid currency collector and knew valuable currency over common material and was buying the best possible type material that I could afford. Many people I knew in the various organizations that I belonged to started to recognize my expertise in grading and knowing what coins and currency were valuable and soon more and more people were asking me to appraise their collections.

Many of those persons became close friends rather than associates and they would refer others to me to also appraise those people's coins and currency. It was not long until I became involved in some very elaborate collections worth many thousands of dollars.

Fortunately over those same years I was active in several coin clubs and became acquainted with not only collectors, but also dealers who were willing to purchase almost anything that I had appraised, providing me

with an outlet to sell the coins and currency that I was appraising. This placed me into a position as a middle man in the process of appraising and it made it easier for me to dispose of a person's collection, as most individuals that were my customers decided to sell the coins and currency that I had appraised.

Over the years, several of those appraisals consisted of over \$100,000 worth of coins and currency and selling them became easier and easier because of the quality that I was finding in those collections.

Appraising began to slow down slightly when the coin and currency market started to decline as many people were without any interest in buying coins or currency and this placed a hardship on my appraisal business. Some of the coins and currency I still retained hoping that someday the market would again return where there were more buyers than sellers, but as of this time, that is not the case.

I still continue to do coin and currency appraisals, but it is becoming

harder and harder to find buyers, especially for United States Mint and Proof sets which most every collector has in their possession and those are not what buyers are looking for as everyone has them; there is no scarcity in most of them, except for those sets that contain silver coins. Paper money is in the same downward spiral as coins because people are finding it harder and harder to purchase numismatic material over buying essentials to live on during inflationary times.

All in all, the art of appraising numismatic material takes a certain skill and expertise and requires a huge amount of research and study, but since that was my particular interest, it became an interesting hobby and I still continue doing it almost every day. Sometimes I retain collections for a period of time, but because of my vast resources of buyers and sellers over the years, it still provides me with a worthwhile hobby and a source of income when I eventually find customers.

Appraisal Factoid...

According to coin and legal expert David Ganz, appraisals can give valuations through several different methods:

- *Liquidation value: This is a "blow out" price where the seller is trying to sell the material, almost regardless of price. It typically is the lowest appraised value. Not typically used in an estate appraisal, it can be under certain circumstances.*
- *Replacement cost: This is a typical "insurance" appraisal technique and determines what it would cost, as of a particular point in time, to obtain an identical item. It's difficult where unique items are involved, but analogies can be drawn.*
- *Fair Market Value: What a theoretical willing and knowledgeable buyer would pay a theoretical, willing and knowledgeable seller is the fair market value of the item.*



From Empire to Empire

Rome and its Numismatic Connections to the United States

by Mark Benvenuto

Very few of us think that when we hold a common, circulating US coin that we are holding something with serious and real connections to the Roman Empire in our hands. No, almost all of us consider Rome an empire that defined the western world, but the US is a country that is far removed from it, both in time and space (although a fair amount of comparisons have been drawn and written between the two).

Look at any coin in your hand carefully, though. No matter the denomination, no matter the metal, every coin currently in use in the US bears the inscription “E Pluribus Unum.” This short written expression is itself a shortened version of “ex pluribus unum,” which is Latin—the main language of the people of Rome—and which translates as, “from the many, one.”



One of the most famous of ancient coins is the Greek “Owl” of Athens.

This might seem like a small and inconsequential connection, but look back through the coinage of the US and you will find something else that’s Roman—at least if you look carefully. We’re talking about abbreviations. Early US silver will have values such as “50 C.” or “25 C.” on it. Again, that may not seem like much, until you look seriously at the coins of Rome. The Romans were masters of abbreviations and acronyms. Many Roman

This Roman coin commemorates the infamous “Ides of March” (the 15th of March), when Brutus participated in the assassination of Julius Caesar, dictator of the Roman republic.



coins will bear the inscription “TRP,” which is a very condensed version of “Tribunicia Potestate,” or “tribunician power.” As well, the two letters, “PP” are short for “pater patriae,” or “father of the country.” The abbreviation “IMP” for “Imperator” or “Emperor” is also quite common, and indeed was used for centuries on coins of Great Britain as well. The first of these three is actually a date, in that it often has a Roman numeral after it, indicating the number of years that an emperor held the power of the tribune. The second and third are titles taken by many emperors, since they were the undisputed leader of the empire. There are several other titles found on Roman coins as well, almost always in some shortened, or abbreviated, form.

To confirm this idea that abbreviations were essentially a Roman invention, we can look at several of the many, varied coins of the Greek city states the next time a large show or convention comes to town (or near it). The Greeks usually bothered to write out the name of the king, or his titles, such as “Basileos basileon,” meaning, “the king of the kings.” They came up with many ideas we still use today, and can even be considered the first to use standardized coins, but they never seemed to get around to serious abbreviations as a common form of written expression on their coinage.

But even less obvious than a bit of Latin on US coins, or abbreviations

and acronyms, is the simple fact that much of the lettering of US coinage hugs the edge of the coin. Again, compare the coins of Greek city states—those that are older than the coins of Rome—and those of the Republic and later the Empire. Roman moneyers were the first to use the entire circular area of the coin, and to push the lettering into arcs at the edges of the coin. That “king of kings” inscription we just mentioned on Greek coinage is written in straight lines, usually on the reverse of a Greek coin. The Roman inscriptions are almost always written in arcs following the edge, both on the obverse and the reverse of the coin.

With all that we have taken from Roman coinage, a person might wonder why more collectors don’t focus on all things Roman. Well, when it comes to Roman gold, and to an extent even Roman silver, there is no doubt that such a collection can be expensive. But Roman bronze or copper can be another matter entirely. A collection can be built without a big expense, if you are patient, and selective.

First, try collecting by emperor. One big difference between Roman coinage and that of the US is that the

This Roman coin shows Mark Antony (Marcus Antonius), supporter of Julius Caesar and lover of Cleopatra (she was born in Greece and was the last pharaoh of Ancient Egypt).



Empire used a dating system based on when an emperor took on specific titles and roles. Thus, there is not much when it comes to date-by-date collecting. But any good reference book can tell you the order of the emperors, as can wikipedia, making it very easy to build a collection of imperial faces. As you build such, you can turn to the somewhat rarer coins of the emperors' wives, and sometimes sons. This alone can become a handsome collection, as well as one that makes a person very knowledgeable of the history of the time.

Second, why not try collecting by theme, image, or idea portrayed on the reverse? The Romans were as good at issuing propaganda on their coins as they were at abbreviating titles. The reverse served as a venue to commemorate military victories, imperial holidays, or Roman virtues. The artistry of some of the reverses is beautiful, and the personification of some of the valued qualities, such as "Pietas" or "Virtus," can be striking. Incidentally, if you choose to dive into this type of collecting, you will soon learn how several Latin terms translate into our modern English. For example, the "Virtus" we just mentioned is indeed rendered as "virtue" in English, but the Romans would have thought of it in terms of military ability. Our generals, such as Schwarzkopf or Petraeus would be men displaying "Virtus." When we speak of virtue today in terms of being morally upright, the

Romans would have used the term "Pietas," or "piety."

Third, see if you are brave enough to collect by western or eastern Empire. The empire that was Rome lasted in one form or another for roughly fifteen-hundred years! For the US to exist that long, we would have to still be a country by this name well past the year 3000! The coinage of the later, Western Roman Empire, as well as that of the Eastern Roman Empire, make for fascinating collections. You can see the passage of history in front of you as you examine the style of different coins from different centuries.

If you've read along this far, and are still not convinced that a collection of Roman Imperial coinage is for you, don't worry. Attend a couple of shows and do some looking around. See if there is a single Roman coin or two that you might want to add to your greater collection, perhaps because a reverse design is much like one portrayed on a much more modern piece you currently own. Such would represent a good start. But while that first Empire ended long ago, and the new one (yes, some have called us a new empire) has an elected president, a lot more voting rights, electricity, Saran wrap, and MTV, the similarities on coins and the possibilities for a collector of the coins of either still seem virtually endless today.

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Making the Coin Hobby Fun Again

by Bill Febuary



How many of our readers are finding coin collecting less and less enjoyable than it used to be? Is it because of the cost of the coins we have yet to buy for our collection? Is it because we just can't find the coin we're searching for in the grade and price we want? Is it because of the hundreds of new coin issues that are appearing on the market? Is it because we've lost the excitement of collecting and do not know how to revitalize the enthusiasm again?

How many of us have thought about grading coins to bring back that old thrill of doing something worthwhile with our collection? This venture requires nothing new to buy and doesn't even require you to leave your home.

Online there are several websites that show realistic photos of each type and grade of coin, and by merely going to those sites and making a copy of the coins you have collected over the years you can review the grade of your coins and compare them to the grade

and price you gave them years ago.

I'm sure all of us have an old set of coins stored in a blue Whitman album, so merely dig those albums out and start comparing the coins you put away years ago and see what new life you can put into them by comparing the photo grades with your coins. Then reprice the coins and suddenly you find a new adventure in coin collecting, and you didn't have to buy a thing or even leave your house.

I started out with several sets of Mercury dimes in the blue Whitman albums, removed each coin from the little slot they were stored in, and compared the obverse and reverse of each coin to determine just what grade my coin was and made a new list of the coins in each album.

Wow! I finally found something exciting again, and most of the coins had just laid around. I thought all the excitement was gone in those old coins I had stored away so long ago.



Here was something new I had not even thought about and it was there all the time. I just didn't know what to look for.

As we age and become less interested in the hobby, we become

dormant in what to do next, because we thought we had done everything already. This new adventure can lead to a revitalization of the hobby and give you new excitement with such an easy assignment. Check your old coin albums, take out the coins one by one, compare them with the photos from the Internet copy you made. Grade them, price them, make a list and then carefully put them back into their albums, and suddenly you realize you have something that was again exciting to do and it didn't cost a dime.

Enjoying Your Hobby?

Are you grateful for the fun you've had over the years?

Consider the enjoyment future generations can have if they're properly introduced to numismatics. Sure would be nice if there was an organization that was set-up to help spread the word...

Hey, that's just what CSNA and NASC do!

And now, you can help them to ensure that others get the message about our terrific educational hobby by making a tax-deductible donation today. Simply send a check to either of the association corresponding secretaries (addresses on page 9), identify your gift as a "fund-raising donation", and then receive acknowledgement in TCN (or not, as you wish) along with a tax-deductible receipt.



When Foreign Gold Was US Legal Tender

by Jim Wells



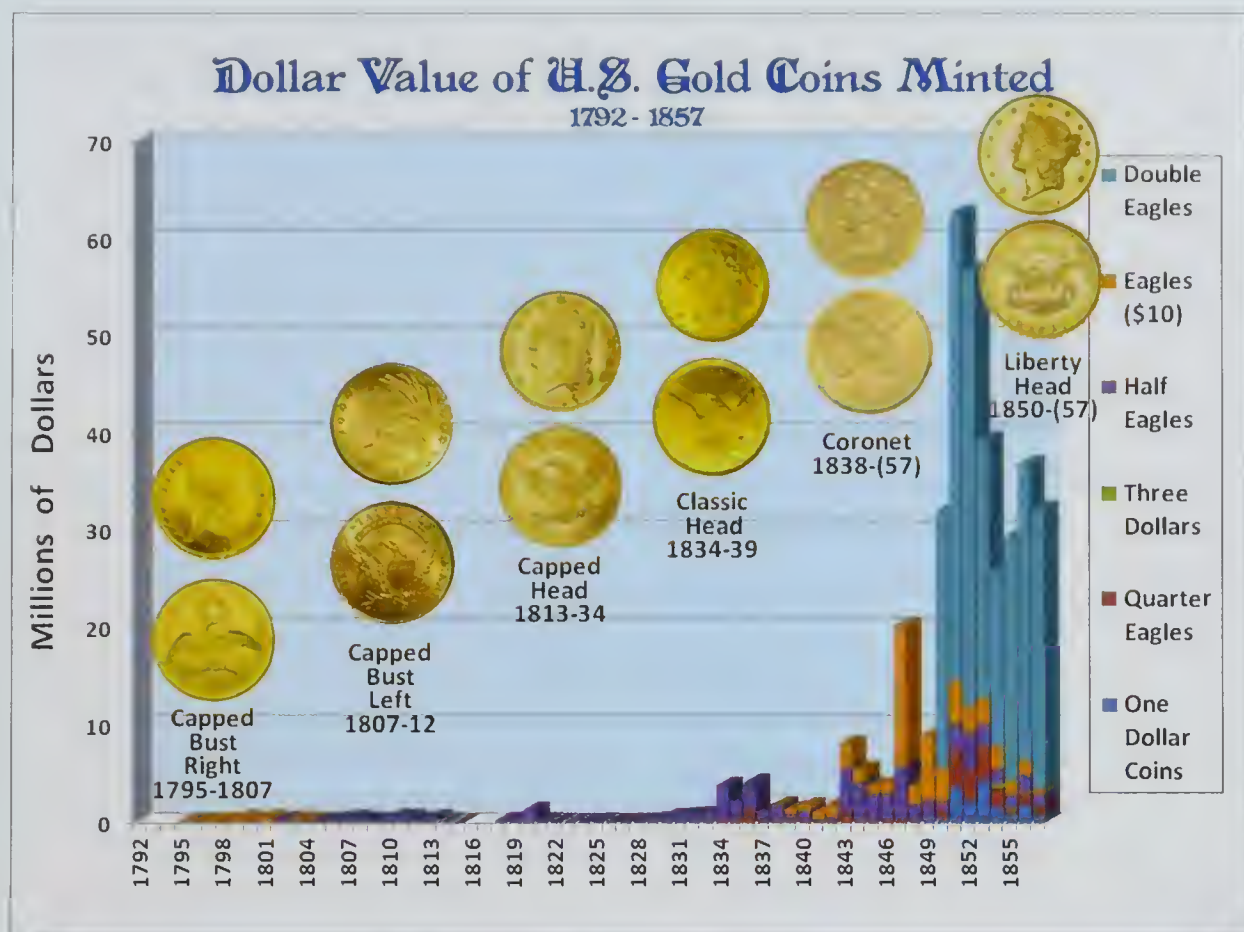
The colorful history and growth of America's coinage system is familiar to many numismatists. From erratic beginnings in 1792, our nation's mints have produced increasing numbers of coins in various denominations, designs, and metals. Today, American coins are plentiful in supply, and recognized worldwide.

Less well known are the early struggles when American coins were few and not widely available. Three centuries elapsed between Columbus and the founding of the Philadelphia Mint. During that period, and even after our Revolutionary War, coins and

The counting room of this early American shipping business must have dealt with numerous foreign gold coins.

paper money from numerous sources and with fluctuating monetary values complicated American commerce.

Imagine the complexities of trade in early America, before the United States minted their own coinage. Major sales of tobacco, cotton, lumber, and other necessities were paid with foreign gold coins. Commerce with Europe brought gold from England, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Holland, and other countries. Ships arriving from South and Central



America's early gold coinage production was tiny until the California gold rush supplied enough bullion.

America brought other gold coins. Many were not marked with a denomination, but valued by their bullion content. Some were widely accepted; others distrusted or accepted only at discounts. Businesses frequently had to use scales to carefully measure a coin's weight, since many were worn, shaved, or clipped. Even after the fledgling United States Mint managed to produce some initial gold coinage, confusion reigned.

Yet gold's appeal endured. Gold has long been considered the world's most desired and romantic metal. Valuable and beautiful coins have been struck for centuries by many nations, and gold has established the monetary value of currencies longer than any other material.

United States Gold Challenges

The first gold coin struck in the United States after the Declaration of Independence was the Brasher Doubloon, coined in 1787 by a New York goldsmith. It was believed to be worth \$15 in New York currency, approximately equal to a Spanish doubloon, which was 16 silver Spanish Milled dollars. The first Federal gold was the 1795 \$5 half eagle, the approximate size of familiar British guinea and French Louis d'or coins. Half eagles were followed shortly by eagles and quarter eagles.

As the Founding Fathers struggled with establishing a government, a monetary system, and a mint to produce coins, they realized that their

mint could not produce sufficient coinage in time to satisfy the economy's needs. Starting with the Continental Congress, the American government acted to designate certain foreign coins as Legal Tender: the specified money that the law authorizes a debtor to offer, and requires a creditor to accept in payment of monetary obligations. The Founders planned that foreign coins would be restruck into American coins, and after three years would not be accepted as legal tender.

But these goals did not work out as planned, and the laws and authorized coinage lists were amended time and again. Legal tender authorization was based on a coin's grains of gold, pennyweights, and fineness, as the Mint continued to assay incoming coins. Many foreign coins remained legal tender in America until the Coinage Act of 1857, which declared "all former acts authorizing the currency of foreign gold or silver coins, and declaring the same as legal tender in payment for debts, are hereby re-

pealed..." In the meantime, many other coins still traded based on weight, and not Congressional approval.

In over six decades from 1795 and 1857, Federal gold coinage rose from minuscule levels in the early years to a small surge in the 1830s, when gold was mined in the Southern states. Not until the California gold rush produced large volumes of gold ore did the mints generate sufficient outputs. Up until 1857, "only" \$400 million in gold coinage was struck; 62% was in the double eagles that debuted in 1850.

To meet our coinage needs, legal tender status was eventually authorized for 319 foreign gold coin types in 59 denominations, from seven countries: Brazil, Colombia, France, Great Britain, Mexico, Portugal, and Spain. (By comparison, 143 silver coin varieties in 27 denominations were accepted.) Each set of legal tender foreign gold coins tells an interesting story.



Great Britain's guineas of George II featured his elaborate shield on the reverse. George III's 1817 sovereign coin introduced the iconic image of St. George slaying the dragon on the reverse, engraved by Benedetto Pistrucci.

British Guineas and Sovereigns

Our mother country Great Britain had been striking gold guineas since 1663, named for the mines in the Guinea region of West Africa that supplied the gold. The guinea was originally worth one pound, or twenty shillings, but the fluctuating price of gold caused its value to range between twenty and thirty shillings. A Royal Proclamation in 1717 fixed the guinea's value at 21 shillings. Five guinea, two guinea, half guinea, third guinea, and quarter guinea coins were also struck.

The guinea was replaced by the sovereign (20 shilling) denominations with the Great Recoinage of 1816. At that time, the Royal Mint moved from the Tower of London to Tower Hill, and steam-powered presses were acquired for the new sovereigns that continue to this day. Sovereign denominations also include two-sovereign and half-sovereign coins. The US Congress accepted as legal tender

all guineas from 1702 (during Queen Anne's reign), through the reigns of Georges I, II, and III until 1813. Also declared US legal tender were the sovereign denominations from 1817 until 1856, those showing monarchs George III and IV, William IV, and Victoria.

Over the decades, 46 different combinations of England's denominations and gold coin designs were authorized as US legal tender. Guineas, for example, were initially valued at \$4.67 by a Congressional committee in 1776, and raised to \$5.10 in 1834. With today's gold bullion fluctuating around \$1,650 per ounce, each guinea's bullion value is about \$406.

French Louis D'ors, Livres, and Francs

France was our strong ally during the Revolutionary War, and their gold coins were common in trade with our young nation. The Louis d'or denomination was named France's principle gold denomination by King Louis XIII in 1640, and continued into the



Louis XVI's Louis d'or was the principle French gold coin until this king lost his head in the French Revolution. When Napoleon took power, he dropped the Louis d'or denomination and reinstated francs.

eighteenth century under Louis XV and Louis XVI. In 1726, Louis XV's ministers put in place a monetary system in which the Louis d'or was worth 24 livres. After the French Revolution, the First Republic was formed in 1793 and the Louis d'or was replaced for two years by slightly smaller 24 livres gold coins. Then Napoleon Bonaparte came to power and surprise - he dropped the Louis d'or titles to resume the historic franc denomination, worth 1 livres 3 deniers. His 20 franc coins featured his portrait and were referred to as –another surprise – “Napoleons.”

As France's government switched between republics and kingdoms in the nineteenth century, their francs depicted Bourbon Kings Louis XVIII, Charles X, and Louis Phillippe, then allegorical figures, and finally Napoleon III, who was both the first president and last monarch of France.

The US accepted 13 types of the Louis d'Or denominations dated after 1726, two types of the 24 livres coins, and later 28 of the

gold franc coins, totaling 43 different denomination/design combinations. Louis XV's Louis d'or was valued by Congress at \$4.56 in 1776. In today's gold market, the coins contain \$397 of bullion, not counting the numismatic premium.

Portuguese Reis and Escudos

Once-powerful Portugal and its colony Brazil were ruled by the Braganza dynasty. John V was an influential king who ruled from 1706 to 1750. Accepted by the US Mint were his gold coins in six different reis denominations dated 1717 to 1727, and five escudo denominations from 1722 to 1731. His 20,000 reis coin weighed in at 1.59 grams, and was the largest foreign coin accepted by the US, worth \$30.64 in 1793 (and over \$2600 in today's gold market.) In contrast, his 400 reis piece, struck in Brazil, was the smallest accepted gold coin, initially valued at a mere 61 cents (but holding over \$43 in gold today.) John's successors Joseph I,



Portugal's 20,000 reis and 400 reis coins from the early eighteenth century were the largest and smallest foreign gold coins accepted as US legal tender.

Spain's escudo coins (and the later reales) between 1701 and 1855 depicted the Bourbon crest, then monarchs Philip V, Ferdinand VI, Charles III, Charles IV, the interloper Joseph Napoleon, then Ferdinand VII and Isabella II.



co-monarchs Mary I and Peter III, and then Mary I alone, continued the escudo denominations.

During the last two decades of Queen Mary I's reign, she was incapacitated with mental illness. Her son John (later John VI) acted as her prince regent, even striking coins with his own image. To flee the Napoleonic wars in Europe, John moved the entire Braganza family and royal court to Brazil from 1808 to 1815. They returned to Lisbon only after Napoleon met his Waterloo. In 1826 John VI died and his son Peter (who had been serving as Emperor of Brazil) returned to assume the Portuguese throne. More warfare, political crises, and family squabbles flourished, and Peter IV abdicated in favor of his daughter Mary. But his brother Michael took the throne and battled with Peter. Finally Peter won and put Mary II on the

throne. Peter IV, Michael I, and Mary II all appeared on gold escudo coins.

The coinage was decimalized in 1836 under Mary II, and she and her son Peter V appeared on gold reis denominations through 1855. The fast turnover of the Portuguese throne resulted in 80 different design and denomination combinations of gold coins struck between 1724 and 1855, and accepted as US legal tender.

Spanish Escudos and Reales

In the eighteenth century, the Spanish throne passed from a strong Bourbon king (Philip V, the winner of the War of the Spanish Succession in 1700) through a colorless king (his son Ferdinand VI) back to the strong (Charles III, the ally of America during our Revolution) to the disinterested (Charles IV). Each struck gold

coins with values of 8, 4, 2, 1, and ½ escudos. As Spain established dominions in the New World, they established mints there also (as described below) to mint Spanish coins.

In 1808 Napoleon was wreaking havoc in Europe, and threatening the throne of Spain. The Spanish Bourbon's relations with their mother country France was in flux. Charles IV, not wanting to face the political issues, abdicated in favor of his son Ferdinand VII. The wily Napoleon managed to lure Charles and Ferdinand both to France under the guise of reconciliation. In the end both Charles and Ferdinand were retained under guard in France (for six years!), and the crown of Spain was given to Napoleon's brother Joseph Bonaparte. The Spanish government accepted Joseph Bonaparte as their new monarch, but the Spanish people rose up in anger, starting the Peninsular War.

The gold coins reflected the divided Spanish loyalties. Joseph Bonaparte's image appeared on 320 and 80 reales gold coins struck at the Madrid Mint between 1809 and 1813. Escudo denominations pictured Ferdinand VII starting in 1808 at the Cadiz mint, and continued after he returned to Spain in 1813 and ruled as a tyrant until 1833.

The Spanish American mints ignored Joseph Bonaparte's rule, yet had no images of Ferdinand VII to put on their coins. For several years they struck escudos bearing Ferdinand's name but using the portrait of Charles IV or "imaginary" likenesses of Ferdinand that were the whim of coin engravers. When Ferdinand died, his three-year old daughter became Queen Isabella II, who replaced the

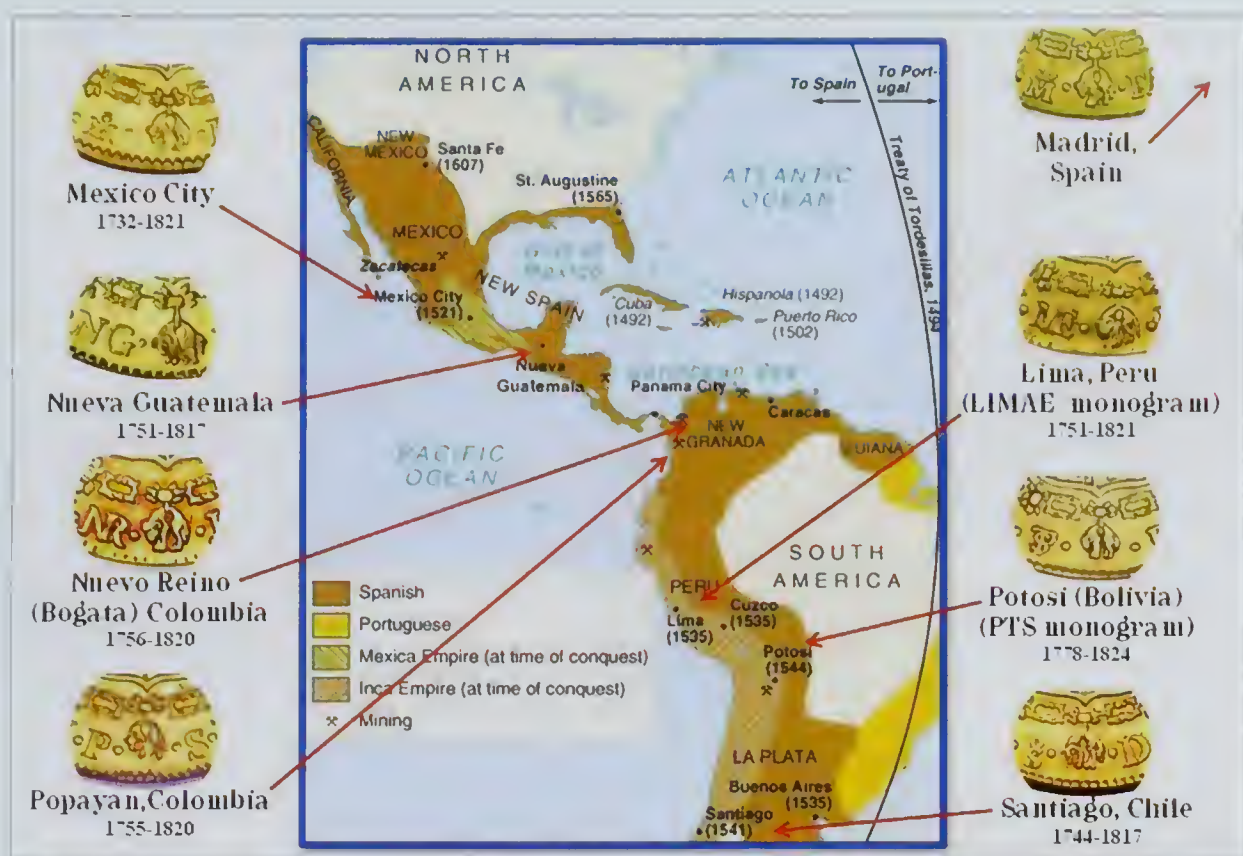
escudo denominations with reales. Her troubled reign ended with her abdication in 1870.

The final tally of Spanish gold coins from 1706 to 1855 crossed seven monarchs and multiple denominations, totaling 118 different combinations that were accepted as US legal tender. The widely-recognized 8 escudo of Charles III was assayed by the US as worth \$15.40 in 1793. Today its value in gold alone is \$1,294, based on gold's \$1,650 per ounce.

South and Central American Gold

In 1494—two years after Columbus' first voyage—Spain and Portugal signed the Treaty of Tordesillas that divided ownership of any future land discoveries in the entire world. A line of demarcation was set halfway between the Cape Verde Islands (already Portuguese) and the islands discovered by Columbus on his first voyage (claimed for Spain). Spain could claim all new lands in the hemisphere west of the line, and Portugal all new lands east of the line. The parties were unaware at the time that Spain would gain the lion's share of New World property, as the line left Portugal with only the eastern tip of South America, now part of Brazil.

Spain took the lead in exploring and conquering the Western Hemisphere, which led to huge gold and silver discoveries. Initially, the gold and silver was shipped in galleons back to mints in Spain for coinage. But storms, pirates, and the travel involved made these transports risky. So Spain opened numerous mints near their mines in the new world. Gold coins were struck at mints in Mexico



Spanish American mints produced Spanish escudo denominations that duplicated the Madrid Mint coins except for the mintmarks. Spain's American possessions eventually achieved independence and produced their own gold coins.

City, Nueva Guatemala, Nuevo Reino (Bogata, now in Colombia), Popayan (now Colombia), Santiago (Chile), Potosi (Bolivia), and Lima (Peru). All duplicated the escudo coins being struck in Spain, except for distinguishing mintmarks.

Portugal had but a single colony in the Western Hemisphere, but it was huge: Brazil. This colony too mined gold that was turned into coins for Portugal, and later the Empire of Brazil itself.

The antics of Napoleon Bonaparte and the French grasp of the Spanish throne in 1808 disenchanted the Spanish and Portuguese colonies in America, and the colonies began to break away from their European roots.

They were also inspired by the American and French revolutions of the late 1700s. The new "patriot" governments in the Western Hemisphere continued to strike gold coins, but not all were acceptable to the US mints as legal tender. Coins from Mexico, Colombia, and Brazil were welcomed. But the new gold issues of Peru, Bolivia, Chile, and the Central American Republic were not, even when some of their silver coinage was accepted.

Mexican Escudos

Spain's prize dominion of Mexico won independence in 1821, ending a War of Independence that had started in 1810. Mexico at that time spanned from California and Texas in the

Mexico's short-lived Emperor Iturbide introduced the eagle on cactus symbol that remains on today's Mexican coins and flags. The replacement escudos featured the "Hand on Book" design, declaring "Liberty Under Law."



present-day US, south to Costa Rica in Central America. General Augustin de Iturbide was declared Emperor in 1822, and the Mexico City Mint continued the 4 and 8 escudos gold coins similar in size to the previous Spanish escudos. Emperor Augustin's head was on the obverse, and the reverse introduced an eagle perched on a cac-

tus. This was the sign that Montezuma had seen in the 1400s, inspiring him to build his Aztec capital (Tenochtitlan) where Mexico City now stands. This design would grace Mexican coins and flags for the next two centuries.

Augustin's empire lasted only ten months, and then the Mexican people threw him from office and established



Colombia's first independent gold coins pictured a Liberty Head and various symbols of independence and freedom. The nation's name changed back to New Granada after Venezuela and Ecuador joined and then broke away. Note the POPAYAN and BOGATA "mintmarks."

a republic. Under the new government, escudos in five denominations were struck, with the eagle on the cactus design moved to the obverse, and a “hand on book” reverse with a Liberty cap and law book. Mexican gold coins were authorized as US legal tender in 1834, even though they were seen less frequently than Mexican silver coins. Nine gold denomination/design combinations were approved.

Colombian Escudos and Pesos

In 1819 New Granada and Venezuela, led by Simon Bolivar, broke free of the Spanish yoke and formed the Republic of Greater Colombia. Ecuador joined in 1822. Venezuela broke away in 1829, Ecuador in 1830, and Colombia resumed the name New Granada, which appeared on gold peso denominations introduced in 1837 under decimalization. The gold coins showed varieties of Liberty heads on the obverse. Evolving national seals on the reverse show cornucopias, fas-

ces, liberty caps, and eagles. Another interesting design change involved the mintmarks. The previous P and NR marks representing the Popayan and Nuevo Reino (Bogata) mints under Spanish control were replaced by POPAYAN and BOGATA in full.

Four denominations of escudos and seven denomination/designs of gold pesos were accepted as US legal tender. The Philadelphia mint observed that Colombian gold coins were more frequently seen than any other class usually called “patriot,” and were “pretty regular in weight.”

Brazilian Reis

Brazil was Portugal’s largest colonial possession. When Napoleon invaded Spain and Portugal in 1808, Portugal’s Prince Regent John moved his mother Queen Mary and their royal family to Rio de Janeiro, which became the capital of the Portuguese Empire. The Rio de Janeiro mint continued to strike coins for the new “United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil,



Brazil’s Peter I declared himself Emperor of Brazil in 1822, then returned to rule Portugal in 1826. He left his son Peter II to rule Brazil for the next 58 years, from age 5 until he was stout and bearded.

Not just gold and silver, but diamonds, too, were mined in colonial Brazil. The “diamond rush” years of 1725-1860 reinvigorated the diamond industry after the 2,000 year depletion of the major world sources in India. Slave labor was often imported from Africa.



and the Algarves.”

Queen Mary died in 1816, and new-King John VI (Dom Joao) returned to Portugal in 1821, leaving his son Peter (Pedro) to rule as regent of the Brazilian “colony.” Brazilians refused to revert to colony status, and declared independence with Peter the first Emperor of Brazil. Under this empire, Peter struck gold coins in 4,000 and 6,400 reis denominations.

Upon the 1826 death of his father King John VI of Portugal, Peter returned to Lisbon to become Portugal’s King Peter IV. His 5-year-old son Peter II succeeded him in Brazil and reigned 58 years. Their coins show their coat of arms on the reverse: a

globe and Jerusalem cross, banded together on a shield. Peter II was shown as a boy, then young man, then adult on Brazilian gold coins in six denominations, ending as a stout, bearded monarch.

Although Brazil was famous as a gold producing country, most mines were British controlled and the bullion exported, so gold Brazilian coins are relatively scarce. Gold coins of a dozen design/denomination combinations were approved as US legal tender. The largest was Peter II’s 20,000 reis, assayed at \$10.93 in 1834 by the US Mint, and worth \$872 in today’s bullion market.

Legal Tender Status Ends

The United States Coinage Act of 1857 banished foreign coins as legal tender. But a wealth of designs and denominations had been accepted from seven countries and their dominions. The 1964 book *America's Foreign Coins* by Oscar Schilke and Raphael Solomon describes the complex authentication regulations and catalogs the 319 gold coin varieties and 143 silver coin varieties authorized as legal tender.

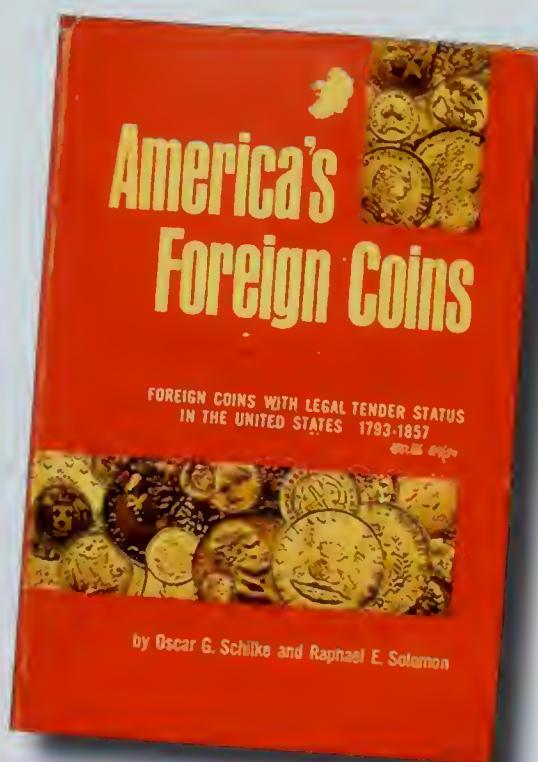
The foreign coin legal tender laws fell far short of their objective of driving out foreign money on a gradual basis. More directly responsible was the dramatic increase in gold production and coinage in the US. Legal tender authorization tended to prolong circulation of foreign coins, just the reverse of what the Founding Fathers had intended.

A collector could take one of several paths to building a set of these coins, perhaps starting with an example from each of the seven coun-

tries (Great Britain, France, Portugal, Spain, Mexico, Colombia, and Brazil), or those that match their ancestry. Those on smaller budgets could look for the small denominations: ¼ guineas, ½ escudos, 400 reis, 5 francs, 1 peso, etc. Or, one could find coins representing each of the nine monetary units involved (guinea, pound, Louis d'or, livre, franc, reis, escudo, reales, and peso.) I have counted 31 monarchs pictured on gold coins, including five women and Peter's appearance on both Brazilian and Portuguese coins.

These historic and alluring coins remind us of the exploration of the New World, gold discoveries, treasure fleets, empires, and revolutions. Their engravings depict kings, queens, emperors, angels, royal arms, horses, dragons, allegorical figures, and eagles. Even though these gold masterpieces normally fall into the "international" category, numismatists can also justify their place in a "US coin collection," and can enjoy their interesting designs and stories.

America's Foreign Coins by Oscar Schilke and Raphael Solomon, published in 1964 by the Coin and Currency Institute, is subtitled, *Foreign Coins with Legal Tender Status in the United States, 1793-1857*. Though the pricing guides within the book are obviously well out of date, the relative value of the pieces listed is still a useful reference.



Join us at NASC's **Golden State Coin Show**

Held on August 25 and 26, 2012 in Arcadia, CA

Admission is only \$4 (\$3 for club members) and
Juniors (16 and under) are FREE!

Coins & Currency bought and sold! Find out what your coins are worth!

Educational Forum

Member Clubs' Gold Benefit Drawing on Sunday

Over 55 8-foot Dealer Tables

Fascinating and Educational Exhibits

Show opens at 10:00 AM on both days

Great food (and low prices)!

Free parking!

Arcadia Masonic Center
50 West Duarte Road
Arcadia, CA



Golden State Coin Show Schedule of Events...

Saturday, August 25

8 am	Bourse open to dealers
8:30 - 9:45 am	NASC Board and General Meeting (if more time is needed meeting will continue on Sunday at 9:00 am)
10 am	Show opens to public
10 am - 5 pm	Coins for Kids Table in lobby open
11 am	Boy Scout Merit Badge Clinic—Registration Starts
12 - 3 pm	Boy Scout Merit Badge Clinic
6 pm	Bourse and Exhibit rooms close
6:30 - 9:30 p.m.	NASC Awards Recognition Event (Banquet)

Sunday, August 26

8 am	Bourse room open to dealers
8:30 am	NASC Board Meeting continues (if necessary)
10 am	Show opens to public
10 am - 2 pm	Coins for Kids Table in lobby open
1 pm	Recognize exhibit award winners
1:30 pm - 2:30 pm	Golden State Educational Forum: Chair - Jim Hunt
3 pm	Gold and silver coin drawing starts
4 pm	Bourse and exhibit rooms close

Need NASC Gold Tickets?

Anyone needing extra tickets for the NASC Member Club Gold Benefit Drawing, either for themselves or for their club to sell, can obtain them by contacting Roy Iwata at (714) 892-7161 or by e-mail at rti2449@aol.com. Member clubs keep \$1 for every \$2 ticket booklet sold, and can substantially add to their treasuries with just a little work, often more easily than if they were to host their own coin show.



GSCS Exhibit Applications

Don't wait until the last minute! Those interested in exhibiting at the Golden State Coin Show may obtain applications upon request by contacting:

Virginia Bourke, GSCS Exhibit Chair
10601 Vista Camino
Lakeside, CA 92040
vlbourke@cox.net or (619) 390-0047





CSNA Southern Educational Symposium Report

The CSNA event was held March 31 at the Sportsman's Lodge Hotel in Studio City. The speakers included:

Error coin expert and dealer Fred Weinberg, speaking on *Mint Error Coins - A 50-Year Perspective*, an overview of the development of the collecting of these odd outcasts of the minting process and a survey of some of the interesting personalities that populate this genre.

ANS Lifetime Achievement Honoree and dealer Ira Goldberg, sharing tales of *Money of the World and the Stories Behind Them*, highlighting some of the spectacular coins he's handled over the years and the out-

geous funds required to buy them. Ira recently co-edited the book, *Money of the World—Coins That Made History*.

California state quarter concept designer Garrett Burke with a talk on *Quarterama - Ideas and Designs of America's State Quarters*, and information about his new series of publication efforts on all of the recent special quarter series and focussing on some of the more notable stories behind the individual issues.

Rounding out the day was Jim Wells with his presentation on *The War of 1812 - The Notables, the Navies, The Numismatics*, detailing the medals commemorating significant

Opposite page: from left - CSNA Director of Education Phil Iversen, Fred Weinberg, CSNA President Gary Beedon, Garrett Burke, Jim Wells, and Ira Goldberg.

Right: Ira Goldberg held court during intermissions with his display of incredible bars of SS Central America gold and an attentive group of symposium attendees.

Bottom right (3 photos): Phil Iversen presenting appreciation certificates and speaker's medals to (from top), Fred Weinberg, Garrett Burke, and Jim Wells.



events of the war and culminating in a remarkable coincidence that most of us only dream of (if you didn't attend you'll have to ask him about it yourself!)

Exhibits were part of the day's attraction, with some pretty hefty gold bars brought by Ira Goldberg (I didn't see the jack-booted security guys guarding the bars, but I'm pretty sure they were around there somewhere.)

There was a luncheon mid-day providing opportunities to sit with others and enjoy numismatic fellowship along with great food, and the day wrapped up with a question and answer period followed by a gold drawing for the patrons.

Speaking as someone who's attended the past 12 years of symposiums, both north and south, I can heartily recommend your attendance at either, or better yet, both!



Annual VHCC Youth Auction “Really Cool”

The Verdugo Hills Coin Club (VHCC), in conjunction with NASC, ANA, and numerous local coin dealers, sponsored their 13th youth auction during their March show.

Thirty-three youngsters ranging in age from 7 to 17, aggressively vied for the 55 lots of donated numismatic items including US proof and mint sets, US large cents, paper money, Morgan silver dollars, Indian cents, buffalo nickels, ancients, etc. All the kids in attendance had a fun and most enjoyable time, as did the parents.

Each registered youth bidder was given \$150 worth of script and a bidding card/number supplied by Michael Aron Rare Coins of San Clemente.

VHCC VP and Los Angeles School District educator, John Duff, commented: “It is a focused ‘club-team’ outreach effort which helps make it a yearly success! We couldn’t do it without the generous donations from coin club members and local coin dealers, especially Universal Coin in Glendale. This annual youth’s



event is a hands-on life experience for youth. They are thinking, developing a strategy, making decisions and openly competing (bidding) against other youth in an effort to outbid them on the same auction lot while keeping an ever mindful eye on their remaining script balance.”

VHCC Show Bourse Chair, Bob Thompson, noted: “Having an annual youth auction at our yearly show has always increased our bottom line public attendance by fifty or more. This year was no exception, despite heavy rains throughout most of the day. Kids, families and beginning collectors abounded. Our one day show attendance was just a little more than 350! No bad for a one day small coin show and a weak local economy.”

Dr. Sol Taylor Honored

The Society of Lincoln Cent Collectors has honored their founding president, Dr. Sol Taylor, for his 75 years as a coin collector/numismatist.

Jeff Oxman presented Taylor with a proof 1937 cent and a plaque. Taylor started collecting Lincoln cents in 1937 when by coincidence the legendary Q. David Bowers was born. Taylor stepped down as president of SLCC in 2009 after 27 years at the helm. Since 2010 SLCC has been inactive.

Taylor is currently a realtor with

Rodeo Realty in Studio City, still eagerly searches for Lincoln cent varieties, and contributes a regular column (“Making Cents”) and occasional articles to TCN.

California Winner!

Bob Thompson of Verdugo Hills Coin Club was the grand prize winner in the ANA’s 2012 National Coin Week activities. Thompson will receive a 1999 \$25 American Eagle half-ounce gold uncirculated coin for his first-place win in the National Coin Week video treasure (scavenger) hunt.

Val C. Mogensen RIP

A member of NASC for over 30 years, Val died on February 3, 2012, aged 92.



A native New Orleanian who graduated from Tulane University, Val worked as a reporter for *The New Orleans Item* to help pay his tuition. He took postgraduate courses at the University of Texas and joined the Bureau of Governmental Research staff in 1944 becoming its director in 1949. His 13-year tenure is the longest in the organization's history. Val went on to work in Philadelphia's finance department, serving eight years as its assistant director. He retired in 1984.

Val was president-elect of NASC in 1975, but never held the office due

to a job transfer to the east coast. Active in numismatic circles, he served as president of the Los Angeles Coin Club, and a short period as president of the Israel Coin Club. Prior to his move to California Val was president of the Crescent City Coin Club in New

Orleans, and had been appointed to the Annual Assay Commission in 1968 by President Johnson (that would have been one of the final years the commission could have certified the assay of silver coinage which ceased in 1970 for business strikes; the commission was abolished in 1980).

Val is survived by his wife, the former Patricia Ellen Lee. The couple lived in Newbury Park.

Don Hauser RIP

Donald Everett Hauser (1/14/47 - 3/7/12), owner of Coin Depot in La Verne and keeper of the irascible cat "Angel", passed away due to complications from diabetes in early March. Don's shop held a weekly 1,500 lot bid board with an always-interesting array of US and world coins, medals, and exnumia, as well as a scattering of other curiosities throughout the store. Services were held 3/25 at the Stone Funeral Home.



Nona Moore RIP

Popular Southern California dealer Nona Moore passed away 3/18/12 on a Sunday morning from a heart attack. Nona was cremated with no service. She is survived by her son, George Moore III.

Nona was a coin dealer from her first foray into the business at a coin show in 1964 until her retirement from active dealing a few years ago. Nona was a member of both CSNA and NASC, as well as Covina Coin Club, Upland Coin Club, San Bernardino County Coin Club, and the California

Exonumist Society. She had also been a member of the Fontana Coin Club while it was still active (up until a few years ago). See page 42 for a short piece on Nona by Tom Fitzgerald, as well as the fall 2008 issue of TCN.

Dick Forrest RIP

We will also greatly miss a member of several Southern California clubs and dealer, Dick Forrest, present at Southern California coin shows for over ten years. Dick was a big supporter of his various clubs with generous donations to YN auctions and activities.

Nona Moore, NASC's First Lady 1920 - 2012

by Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald

On April 24, 2010, the Covina Coin Club held their annual Coin-O-Rama in Arcadia. But this was not just another in a long succession of the Covina club's shows. This one was very special because it was the final coin show for NASC's First Lady, Nona Moore. Every year since 1964, anyone visiting the Covina show would find Nona's tables by making a sharp left turn upon entering the bourse area. Or they could simply look for a crowd of collectors planning on adding treasures to their collections.

Jim Hunt had written about this special lady in his "Numismatic Luminary" column in the fall 2008 issue of TCN. He wrote that Nona Moore was born in Cambridge, Minnesota, 90 years ago. She earned her bachelor degree from the University of Minnesota with a major in music and a minor in history and business. She was married for almost 50 years to Dr. George Moore, a dentist.

Nona Moore caught the "numismatic bug" over 50 years ago when her sons received Lincoln cent books from their grandfather. By 1961 she discovered the opportunity of becoming a coin dealer and set up her first table at her first coin show in 1964.

She became the most popular dealer on the floor with a large stock of foreign coins, tokens and medals. In fact, you would not have to walk around the bourse looking for her table, just look for a crowd of collectors at one of the dealer's tables, and you would be at her table. There was always something for everyone.

Nona Moore's home club was the Fontana United Numismatists which she joined in 1960. At one time she made Fontana her home. Among her proteges are the immediate past president of the NASC, Tony Micciche, and NASC past president and corresponding secretary, Harold Katzman. They found many items to add to their collection and she was never too busy to take care of them.

Nona Moore and the NASC

The combination of the NASC and Nona Moore cannot be overstated. She served as a board member of this organization (1976-78), vice president (1978), and president-elect in 1979. Nona Moore was installed as the newly elected president of the NASC at their annual banquet on January 25, 1980, along with Vice President Dr. Tom Fitzgerald and Recording Secre-

tary Albertus Hoogeveen.

NASC President Nona Moore, for the first time in the history of the NASC, had special medals struck that were presented to everyone who attended her banquet.

It was stated earlier in this article that she was very important to former NASC presidents Harold Katzman and Tony Micciche. In fact she was interested in and supported all younger numismatists. Beginning in 1983 Nona Moore sponsored an annual Junior Literary Award. She continued to encourage and support young collectors who were interested in numismatics.

Special Honors for Nona Moore

Among her many awards is a first place literary award from the NASC in 2003. In 1985 Nona Moore received the NASC's most prestigious recognition when she received the Richard P. Goodson Memorial Award. The annual banquet in 1985 continued to pay tribute to this special lady as she was selected by Krause Publications for their greatest honor, the Numismatic Ambassador Award, presented to her by Cliff Mishler.

It is common for avid collectors of coins, medals, and tokens to have other hobbies, and Nona Moore was no exception. In addition to numismatic items she collected antiques, ceramics, and books. Perhaps her favorite might have been her large collection



of ducks which now numbers over 2,000. If it looks like a duck, sounds like a duck, it probably found a home in Nona Moore's duck collection.

It has been this writer's honor and privilege to share his love of numismatics with her for fifty years. But it is not the offices held by both of us, the articles that have been published or the recognitions that have been earned, rather it is the people, the collectors and supporters of this hobby, that make it so special and thus so important. So this author joins with so many others as we say *thank you* and *God bless you* to the NASC's "First Lady", Nona Moore.

It is with a very sad heart that we received the news of her death. We will miss her so very much. Her willingness to share her life with our lives will be her legacy.

Numismatic Luminary

by *Jim Hunt*

Our Numismatic Luminary is a native Californian. He was born in Long Beach and lived there until age six. Then his parents moved to the San Fernando Valley where he resided until age 23 when he married and moved to Santa Clarita. After having three children, his marriage ended in his early forties and he moved to the Inland Empire. Some years later he married Elena, “the woman he adores,” and they currently live in Upland. As you may have guessed, our Numismatic Luminary is none other than TCN Editor Greg Burns. Greg has an associate’s degree in business from College of the Canyons and has been employed since his early 20’s in the aerospace industry, and for the last 12 years by PneuDraulics (Rancho Cucamonga) and is their director of quality. His employer manufactures aerospace hydraulic components.

In addition to coins, our Numismatic Luminary is involved with road biking, racquetball, and photography. His interest in numismatics began at a young age in the late 1950’s and early 60’s, at a time when it was still possible to find old coins in circulation. He remembers that his father would offer to get him Morgan and Peace dollars at face value as a special treat if he would spend birthday gift-cash for them. He says he usually had other plans for the money. He did the usual thing that young collectors did and

filled Whitman folders out of pocket change. In his late teens his interest really became more focused. He thanks “Billie” at California Coin and Stamp in Reseda for her answering his many questions, and letting him examine the many coins she had in her shop. His initial numismatic interests included US type coins, war-time nickels, and Ike dollars. By the time his first child was born his discretionary money vanished and his collection was sold. Once he again had some discretionary funds, his interest in coins was re-kindled. He looked around in the early 90’s for a coin club to join and settled on the Glendale Coin Club (GCC), which he said is the friendliest around. His interest in type coins resumed but was quickly transferred to Canadian colonials and bank tokens. In the last decade, his interest shifted to historical events displayed on medals. He is presently interested in Woodrow Wilson material, items denoting submarines (Hunley, etc.), irradiated dimes, anything related to photography, cameras, photographers, Karl Goetz medals (especially the satiricals), and anything displaying the *Lusitania*.

His wife, Elena, does not share his interest in numismatics. She will travel to NASC or CSNA shows with him, but then visits local museums or goes shopping. She did assist with hospitality at the Los Angeles ANA convention in 2009.



The intrepid explorer and Numismatic Luminary Greg Burns, somewhere deep in uninhabitable snow country and likely very close to the north pole, boldly seeking out new vistas in coin collecting and looking for previously unknown varieties of the Lusitania medal. Or perhaps not.



Greg is a member of ANA, CSNA, GCC, NASC, and TAMS. He is a former member of the Royal Canadian Numismatic Association, which he had joined when his primary interest was in Canadian material. Greg has been a board member of CSNA, GCC, and NASC. Most recently he has been limiting himself to the editing/publishing activities associated with TCN. Greg is very pleased, as well he should be, with winning the “Best Regional Publication” award for TCN from the ANA for the past seven years. Other awards which Greg has received include a President’s Award from CSNA President Michael Turrini and a silver medal from Clifford Mishler. The most important numismatic event in his life is editing and publishing TCN. He notes that he does a fair amount of research during the layout and graphics portion of his involvement and therefore gets a healthy exposure to each topic and that has been enriching. He says he has worked with a terrific

collection of authors over the years. Greg’s contributions include articles published in the *Canadian Numismatic Journal*, plus his work with NASC’s *The Quarterly*, CSNA’s *Calcoin News*, and TCN. He notes that he is writing a book on the *Lusitania* medals which is about 95% complete. He promises that it will be completed before the centennial of the ship’s sinking in 2015.

His advice to beginning collectors: Don’t worry about the old adage of “buy the book before the coin” as it makes little sense. You have to figure out what interests you first, and that comes from the gut, not a book. See what you are drawn to and accumulate a few low-cost pieces first (limiting your risk). As you explore different areas of numismatics, you will acquire the knowledge you need before you start spending “big dollars” on your hobby (if ever). You will make a few financial mistakes in the beginning, but if you reserve major purchases for later on you will be relatively safe.

Youth Corner

by Michael S. Turrini
*CSNA Youth Numismatist
Coordinator*

Greetings!

Let me begin that I would welcome commentary and thoughts from those involved with youth, or emerging, numismatists, particularly actual implemented ideas that are working. Again, it is my theme that our hobby needs to address more than youth, and to paraphrase another well-known numismatic advocate, Herbert Miles of Richmond, we need “to hit the emerging numismatists of all ages and interests.” Write to: PO Box 4003, Vallejo, California, 94590-0400.

First, Dr. Walter A. Ostromecki, Jr., an esteemed national hobbyist and promoter, this past few months has taken time and travel in his professional career and trekked north, providing youth tables and successful treasure hunts at the February Redwood Empire Coin Club’s show, and most recently at the May Vallejo Numismatic Society’s 40th anniversary show, both to fine reviews.

Two of the key elements for the success at the most recent event, the Vallejo Coin Show, were that his table was located in the entry, to the side so as not to interfere with the traffic but to catch youngsters as they entered. A major factor in the success was this prime location: no one could miss seeing the youth table, covered with coins and stuff, and the other was that the Vallejo Numismatic Society had news-



paper ads include in bold lettering “Free Treasure Hunt For The Kids”.

Irene Carrillo, the Vallejo’s show registration coordinator, is convinced that several families attended the one-day show strictly because they brought their children to do the treasure hunt.

These two elements are essential for any local coin club show’s youth activities: prime location and advertising. The success this past May in Vallejo confirms these elements.

Continuing, on behalf of Vallejo Numismatic Society President Harry W. Davis, and Redwood Empire Coin Club President Merle V. Avila, the effort and energy given by Dr. Walter A. Ostromecki, Jr., current ANA vice-president, is commended.

Second, in prior issues of TCN, Mike and Mason Merilles of Manteca have been acknowledged for their efforts to initiate and to implement successfully the Sierra High School Coin and Currency Club. While Mike graduates this June, the club is intended to resume in the fall with the new school year.



Lee Gong (l.) and Michael Turrini at the recent VNS coin show.

Mike, in some recent e-mail exchanges, credits the success of the club to the two primary faculty advisors: Mr. Les Wheeler, who teaches government, economics, history, and psychology; and Mr. Thomas Gaines, who teaches business, mathematics, and computers. Both have been instrumental in providing the usual advice and counsel like any other staff advisor would for student organizations. Mike believes that they supervise and have emphasized learning, while being “a large part of the club.” In addition, they have invited other teachers to join and to become members, too. Also, both advisors mentioned and promoted the club in their respective economics and other classes, attracting members.

Both advisors were “amazed on how much stuff the ANA donated to our club,” and this was certainly a positive.

The main problem for the club has been the sports seasons, which disrupt attendance and activities. Having taught high school I am aware

of games, practices, early buses, and homecoming. But, through it all, Mike, a track runner, has “held the helm.”

Mike is most proud that the club is scheduled for full page coverage in the *Timber Wolf*, Sierra High’s yearbook, released shortly. Hopefully, a review might be possible in the next TCN.

Mike and younger brother Mason are commended for their effort and enthusiasm, and the endeavor could serve as a model for similar high school or middle school coin clubs.

As the new school year will resume this September, future issues of TCN should have updates and reports from the Sierra High School Coin and Currency Club.

Until the next issue, let me end with something from the Babe: “Never let the fear of striking-out get in your way.”

Remember: have fun with your hobby! Always serve others! Enjoy your collecting! And, create hope and do good!

Goings On

by Greg Burns



Both groups had board meetings since our last issue, but space is pretty tight in this issue so I'm going to pretty much rush through this report, only hitting what I think are the highlights.

CSNA held a board meeting in Coalinga (hold your nose) in April.

Curator Lee Kuntz reported the inventory of CSNA medals (both award medals as well as convention) and dies, including all #50 serialized convention silver medals which are contained in ten special albums. His listing interestingly shows the decline of the program, the first in 1964 having disbursed nearly 4,500 golden bronze specimens, while the most recent Long Beach only struck 90 of that alloy.

Director of Education Phil Iversen reported on the success of the recent southern symposium and said that the next southern event would be in the Inland Empire. Coordinator Michael Turrini shared plans for the upcoming northern event in September (see elsewhere in this issue) in Vallejo.

Treasurer Roy Iwata shared that the southern convention last October profited by around \$2,000, and widely grinned when telling us that Turrini's recent "pitch" to life members for financial donations netted \$335. Inspired, both Al Lo and Stephen Huston cut personal checks for \$100 each as a donation. Thanks, guys! Association assets now stand at a touch over \$56,000, with just over a \$1,700 reduction in the last six months.

On a down note, Medals Chair Joyce Kuntz reported that an analysis of the last five convention medals show that overall they do not make a profit. Though the decision was made to continue through the upcoming southern convention in Long Beach in September, the incoming 2013 board will need to deal with the question of possibly discontinuing the program.

Librarian Don Hill's report was supplemented by Herb Miles saying he'd donate a CD of the Krause *Standard Catalog of World Coins*. Thanks, Herb!

Phil Iversen also spoke about the upcoming southern convention in October (he'll again be the general chair). Dates are 10/27-28, with Gary Beedon handling the bourse. The venue contract is signed and a banquet (~\$36) is also planned. At this time there are no definite plans for a northern convention in 2013, though Turrini and Miles agreed to report back in October on any possible progress.

As far as TCN goes, I received both CSNA (and later NASC) permission to post full PDF's of each issue on-line. The most recent issue will still be limited to only the first three pages for a three-month period, but when a newer issue comes out, then the aging one will get reposted in full. That way our paid print subscribers (the members) will always have a head start over the free digital copies.



Contributor to Yeoman's Redbook Since 1978
Life Member: ANA NASC CSNA

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I also again broached the subject of apportioning advertising income along the same lines we do the printing expenses (i.e. in accordance with the proportion between the two organizations' membership numbers). Happily, both CSNA, and later NASC, reached accord on this point of fairness.

Webmaster Stephen Huston noted that the distribution of CSNA members has tilted north with 44.3%, and 42.0% in the south; the remaining 13.7% are out-of-state. Huston also noted our free web hosting from the ANA has some drawbacks, both in reliability (frequent or sustained outages) as well as a lack of advanced features (blogs, hosted e-mail for officers, digital payment system, 24/7 IT support, etc.).

The most controversial topic of the day revolved around the upcoming elections. The nominated slate is: president, Michael Turrini; vice president, Howard Feltham; corresponding secretary, Don Hill; recording secretary, Lila Anderson; treasurer, Joel Anderson; directors for north - Al Lo, Robert Luna, Herb Miles, and Gordon Stubbs; directors for south - Harold Katzman, Greg Schenewerk, Ken Stempien, and Brad Yonaka. There were no floor nominations. The controversy came

when we tried figuring out how to put what appears to be a "white slate" (uncontested) election through counter to some of the provisions of the by-laws. Thankfully, Stephen Huston was on his toes and was able to keep us on the correct path, which is one that will allow others to pitch their hats in the rings if they so desire. Of course, part of the complication is by-law references to conventions and election interactions, and with all the turmoil created when we don't hold a southern convention there needs to likely be some parliamentary changes, but President Beedon asked Huston and Hill to look at the by-laws with an eye to updating them.

Within a short time after this meeting, the board scheduled a follow-up, again in Coalinga, on 7/7/12, 11AM at the Best Western Big Country Inn. Focus for the meeting will be on by-law revisions and issues, our membership (recruitment and retention), a northern convention, the 2012 nominations and election, and a budget for 2013. All are invited (so far as I know), so if you have that date open and would like to join, hike on in.

NASC held their meeting in May at the Masonic Center in Arcadia. The agenda included a moment of silence

for Nona Moore's passing, as she was an extremely active member of the leadership team for NASC.

Corresponding Secretary Harold Katzman suggested (and the board passed) a financial enticement to encourage club multi-year membership renewals. Starting this fall a three-year renewal for clubs will be just \$80, which represents a \$10 savings over the normal \$30/year rate.

Kay Lenker's treasurer's report shows assets of \$42,126.13, but no comparison to previous periods. I assume it must have dropped somewhat.

NASC's finally has a slate of candidates for the elections that were due last year. The "white slate" (uncontested) contains: president, Alex Jaramillo; vice president, George Moore; corresponding secretary, Harold Katzman; recording secretary, Albertus Hoogeveen; treasurer, Kay Lenker; historian, no current nomination; board - Steve Albanese, Don Berry, Don Foster, Walt Ostromecki, Robert Thompson, and Mary Yahalom (Jerry Yahalom will be a member of the board by default, as he will then be the immediate past president). There were no floor nominations, and due to all positions being uncontested there will be no need for bios in TCN or balloting. I understood their installation will be effective at the beginning of 2013. I have no idea if the expectation is to have their upcoming term shortened to only the 2013 year, or if they'll serve 2013-2014 (had the elections been held on time their term would have been 2012-2013), but I suppose that will be figured out in due time.

Albertus Hoogeveen donated \$60 to match that funded by Walt

Ostromecki for the planned scout merit badge activities at the Golden State Coin Show (GSCS) in August.

Speaking of GSCS, the planning is reportedly moving along smartly, though I don't have information yet on the banquet. George Moore had made the arrangements last year to have it at The Barkley, so that may be the venue yet again. We'll see.

It was gratefully reported that Tony Micciche had been released from a 17-day hospital stay associated with a grave health condition, and that he was cautiously improving. Good to hear as many were very worried about Tony, a welcome regular at all our meetings.

Visual Education Library Chair Phil Iversen asked the group what should be done with the increasingly obsolete materials (slides and an assortment of VHS tapes - remember those?). There's a listing of what's available on the www.NASC.net site in case anyone's interested.

Closing out the NASC meeting was an assignment from President Yahalom to Harold Katzman (resident parliamentary guru) to investigate the changes required to the bylaws to shift officer installation to perhaps coincide with the awards banquet which is held during the GSCS. The next NASC meeting will be held during the GSCS as noted in the program of events elsewhere in this issue.

So that's CSNA and NASC business in a nut shell, though I'm not sure if I'm the nut or someone else. Probably some interesting debate about that. Ciao for now...



CSNA 13th Annual Northern Educational Symposium

Vallejo Naval and Historical Museum

734 Marin Street, Vallejo, CA

Saturday, September 29, 2012

9:00am - Registration

10:00am - 4:00pm

Coins and History Make Fun

Kurt Nystrom

The Old San Francisco Mint: Past, Present, and Future

Dr. Robert J. Chandler Legends from California's Gold Past

Larry E. Benson

The Color of Money: A Black Artist's Interpretation of Confederate Currency

Lloyd G. Chan

Ancients are Fun: Join the Fun!

For further information please contact:

Phil Iversen, CSNA Director of Education/Symposium at P.O. Box 5207, Sherman Oaks, CA 91413, or by e-mail at phil_iversen@yahoo.com.

Michael Turrini, Northern California Symposium Coordinator, P.O. Box 4281, Vallejo, CA 94590, (510) 547-0518, (707) 246-6327, or by e-mail at emperori@juno.com.



We Get Letters...

TCN Literary Awards

(David Lange, Bob Luna, Len Ratzman, Mark Benvenuto, and Jean Myles all sent in words of appreciation for the literary awards they received for their articles in the 2011 volume of TCN [see last issue page 10 for the award details]. I'll reprint Jim Wells' e-mail here as my reply covers some minor explanation on the award process... GB)

Hi Greg:

I was surprised and pleased today to receive from you the Colver medal for my article in 2011's TCN. Did I miss a presentation ceremony? Weren't your awards part of the GSCS or the old February NASC luncheons - have those been cancelled? Do we have to wait for the next TCN to see what the other awards (e.g. Brainard) were?

And yes, I have another article in mind for TCN and partly started.

Anyway, thanks again for all your monumental work in publishing such a quality publication.

—Jim Wells

Hi Jim,

No, you didn't miss anything. With the organizations in flux over the past year or so there isn't a consolidated meeting/show where we'd present the awards, so we do it rather informally (via mail as you've discovered). The spring issue of TCN has a page devoted to it near the front of the issue,



so you can read up all about it there...

Regards,
Greg

What's the Offspring of a Trombone and a Tuba?

Hello Mr. Burns,

I got a chuckle out of the cover of TCN this time (spring issue). It looks like the gentleman portrayed is carrying a musical instrument that is a cross between a slide trombone and a tuba due to the juxtaposition of the items! The article on the tokens was simply great. As usual you have provided a top notch publication.

Thank you,
—Levin P. Messick

So glad to hear you enjoyed the article, and thanks for the warm compliments. It was fun to put it together, and I know the author enjoyed the process as well. Regards, Greg

Greg,

Mark Benvenuto here. I received the most recent issue of TCN the other day—and it looks great. Your comment about not knowing the Austrian tokens existed really hit home for me.

I was stationed in West Germany for 3-1/2 years, and never even heard of them, despite haunting a few dealers' shops in Mannheim (which isn't that far from Austria)...

— Mark Benvenuto

Wedding Bells

Greetings Greg!

This is Brandilyn Gilmer from the Stanislaus County Coin Club! You might recognize that name from the (spring) issue of TCN. While at coin club tonight, it was brought to my attention that my and Aaron's engagement was announced! It was so exciting to see it! It really made us feel special.

I was wondering if I could purchase an issue from you for our memory book we are putting together for our wedding. I can do check, money order, or paypal. Please let me know what you think!

Sincerely,

—Brandilyn Gilmer

I suggested that Brandilyn and Aaron could simply join us as members, and sent them a few extra copies of TCN in anticipation of that. I closed by wishing them, "...congratulations and may your marriage be certified MS70 (marital state 70, or "BU" – blissful union)."

TCN On-Line?

Hi Greg,

I can not figure out how to view *The California Numismatist* on line. All I can see is the first few pages???

There must be a place I can login with a password to view?

—Jeff Shevlin

See the "Going's On" column for the news that we'll be reverting back to our previous practice of posting all of TCN on-line (with the exception of the current issue). The www.CalNumismatist.com site has already been updated for back issues.

Passing Of Hobbyists

"The connections we make in the course of a life—maybe that is what heaven is."—Fred (Mr.) Rogers

The passing of noted national numismatic advocates such as "Vinnie" Alones, Bert Bressett, and Nona Moore, all Numismatic Ambassadors and well-known, confirms that our hobby, this hobby of kings and this king of hobbies, is, in the end about, with, and for people. As I have often repeated, "Coins do not collect people; people collect coins."

Vinnie, Bert, and Nona were known and they certainly earned, long ago, the accolades of and from our hobby; yet, far distant and far removed from the grand halls of national conclaves or front page coverage in the national numismatic media, there are also those who lead, who serve, who contribute, and who make this hobby, this world of money, alive for themselves and countless others. They are the hobby. They are the present that guarantees the tomorrows.

Recently, distant and to each other, our hobby lost two, two who were not known to most anyone reading this; but, to those when and where they lead, served, contributed, and made, they were known. It is imperative—and it is the true grandeur of our hobby—not to forget those who were the hobby and who bequeath this world of money onto us today and

those yet to be tomorrow.

The first was Ronald P. Kelichner, Sr., who passed away this past March, in his retirement home in Sedona, Arizona. Ron was never on the national scene and may never have been even an ANA member. Ron, trained as a chemist and loyal employee for Anheuser-Busch, had a passion for collecting, and a good taste and enthusiasm for quality beer, too!

I remember his skill was so good with beer, being a quality assurance manager for an Anheuser-Busch brewery, that he could hold a cold glass of beer to the light and judge its character and traits.

Ron became a devoted coin hobbyist, coupled with his equal intensity for breweriana. Like any devoted collector, he pursued other interests, such as pin back buttons and political items, the latter two bringing him into numismatics. Ron joined the local Fairfield Coin Club, rising to be its president and was the early booster for the club's famous Joint Christmas Party with its neighbor, the Vallejo Numismatic Society, most appropriately at the Fairfield Anheuser-Busch brewery.

He was a serious hobbyist, and his enthusiasm was respected and admired. Once, years ago, I invited him to address a local stamp club, and later a Northern California Numismatic Association convention, on pin backs. His programs were personal and excited one's attention and clearly were evident of his passion for his hobbies.

Ron's passion was also to the Fairfield Coin Club, which he devotedly served. Years ago, when the club needed financial assistance to pay a bill, Ron opened his wallet and paid

the bill.

The second is Canadian Roy T. Rogers, of London, Ontario, who passed away this April. Roy was a true numismatic booster and coin hobbyist, active and regular attendee at the Royal Canadian Numismatic Association (RCNA) conventions, rising to be president of the Ontario Numismatic Association (ONA), plus several local Ontario coin clubs.

Roy took his involvement seriously, and he authored the definitive booklet on the medallic issues of the Ontario Numismatic Association.

It was that booklet that sparked our short friendship. We were seated at the same banquet table during the 2010 RCNA convention banquet in Saint John, New Brunswick. Our conversation was general until I mentioned in passing that I had heard about his booklet and might consider assembling a set of ONA issues. Roy replied that he would remember my inquiry.

He did. Over the past two years, periodically, I would receive an e-mail greeting informing me that he had located a few ONA medals and would parcel those to me, asking only when received to send him the payment. That was it. A friendly e-mail and the parcel was on its way. Trust was our exchange. It was as if we shook hands via electronic means.

When we again met in 2011 during the Windsor, Ontario RCNA gathering, he asked about my progress and reiterated the same procedure.

A few months ago, when again e-mailing that another parcel was on its way, he mentioned without any worried pronouncement that his cancer had returned. That parcel did arrive. As he valiantly fought the cancer, he

even gathered another bunch, remarking that when we met in Calgary, Alberta, this July, I could pay him.

Roy lost his battle. He was unable to attend the April 2012 annual ONA convention, dying just a week after. Yet, in the greatest kindness toward a fellow coin hobbyist, he had someone purchase, pick up, and parcel the current 2012 medals, which were mailed shortly after his death. His widow, Lois, e-mailed that Roy had it all ready and to be waiting for a FedEx parcel. Ron also added “give him my best wishes, too.”

Ron and Roy. Yes, they were not nationally known. Yes, they were just guys like anyone else, with family and children. Yes, they were retired after good careers. Yes, they may have never gone to an ANA gathering or traveled around North American attending large numismatic events.

But, they made this hobby, and

they made collecting a passion. Ron did it is his enthusiasm. Roy did it in his concern to assist fellow hobbyists. They made our hobby about people.

Ending, readers here might question why someone would pause to eulogize two. These two are not alone: they are legend to hundreds, if not thousands, that have and continue to be our hobby. There are Ron’s and Roy’s everywhere across this grand North American continent.

Closing, I opened with a quotation from the late Mister Rogers, whose first program began in Canada, incidentally. It would be fitting to end with another: “The greatest gift you ever give is your honest self.” Ron and Roy did that, and in the process enriched, enlightened, and encouraged our hobby, this world of money, making it truly the hobby of kings and king of hobbies. *Requiescat in pace.*

—Michael S. Turrini

Enjoying Your Hobby?

Maybe so much you’re “drowning” in assets?

Decades of collecting can cause one to accumulate a mountain of materials. Wouldn’t it be great if there were a way to easily lighten the load?

Hey, CSNA and NASC can help with that!

Both organizations can accept your tax-deductible donation today, and will put those assets to work to help the hobby. Simply send a check to either of the association corresponding secretaries (addresses on page 9), identify your gift as a “fund-raising donation”, and then receive acknowledgement in TCN (or not, as you wish) along with a tax-deductible receipt.



Around the State...



Club Reporter—North

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Club Reporter—South

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Ginny's Gleanings: All of the coin clubs in Southern California are saddened by the passing of the “Great Lady of Numismatics”, Nona Moore. She was a fixture in both clubs and shows and will be greatly missed. Our hearts go out to George Moore. Congratulations to San Diego Numismatic Society. They are celebrating their 75 years by striking a medal, which is available now from Jim Hunt. The Heartland Coin Club and the Military Coin Club both turn 50 also this year. Many clubs are looking forward to summer with picnics, potlucks, ice cream socials and other get-togethers. We are a big family and getting together with friends is always fun. Congratulations to Bob Thompson, editor of the Verdugo Hills Coin Club newsletter for being a finalist in the ANA National Coin Week treasure hunt. He won a ½ oz. gold Eagle.

Jeff's Comments: This is a historic time in my life for several reasons, the first is I am retiring from two professional careers, one as a senior IT executive manager in a large organization for 35 years and the other as a college professor for 15 years. Not too bad at the age of 57. I plan to do something significant in the numismatic community where I can combine my management and leadership experience with my numismatic passion. The main themes most mentioned in the latest editions of CSNA member coin club newsletters were National Coin Week and the recent passing of Northern California's active numismatist Dr. Rodney Baker. His contributions to the hobby spanned over 50 years. Many clubs coordinated special events to promote National Coin Week with exhibits at local banks and libraries.

Club Reports...

ALAMEDA COIN CLUB member Tom finished his presentation on *Pre-Federal Colonial Coins*. He provided extensive information and had everyone excited about Colonial coins. ACC is looking for a member to step up and chair the coin show scheduled for later this year. **Kenny** gave a talk on *The History of Slot Machines*. A most informative presentation was provided by **Alan** on *Love Tokens*. He discussed medieval touch items such as amulets, medals and medallions.

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB enjoyed the talk that **Garrett** and **Michelle Burke** did in March explaining how his quarter concept was created and how his design was chosen to represent the state of California. He is still thrilled. Junior member **Tyler Gobble** is pictured on the latest ANA flyer for the Summer Seminar. **James Gill** gave a talk at the April meeting on how he designed and produced a medallion he is selling of the 100th anniversary of the city of Manhattan Beach.

BURBANK COIN CLUB members enjoy the drawing, auction, door prizes, and refreshments at each meeting. **Bill Skinner** and **Phil Iversen** are working on the free appraisal event scheduled for June 9. In June, members will enjoy their free dinner.

CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY held an informal gathering at the Vallejo coin show in May. A fund raising auction was held as well as a *Show and Tell*. *Why Be Interested in Tokens* was the title of an interesting article authored by **Bill February**.

CHULA VISTA COIN CLUB's theme in March featured old numismatic books. **Ralph Munoz** brought in quite a stack of his favorite books on large cents. **Ginny Smith** brought in her complete set of V-nickels that she just finished, complete with the 1913 V-nickel. It looked suspiciously shiny! In April, **Debbie Munoz** provided a Powerpoint program on her latest interest, *Hobo Nickels*. She fell in love with them at the ANA convention in Los Angeles. In May, **Doug Hildenbrandt** brought in a large variety of marbles grouped by type. He had reference books, explained how they were made and graded. Everyone learned a lot about marbles. **Ted Koopman** purchased the latest book on cherry-picking and decided to look over some of his 1961 proof sets. He nearly fell off his chair when he discovered he had a beautiful example of doubling on his set.

COINEERS COIN CLUB always features a monthly theme for their *Show and Tell*. "My Favorite Proof Coin" was the theme in February, which brought out a lot of member participation. **Chris Beyerle** won the one-ounce silver Heartland Coin Club medal. A new drawing is now underway and the prize will be awarded when the cost of a new silver one-ounce medal is reached. In April, the theme was "Her Majesty, Queen Victoria".

COVINA COIN CLUB is doing well but for some unknown reason I did not receive a newsletter so my report on this club will be really short.

CUPERTINO COIN CLUB is having a medal design contest and they recently held their 40th annual coin show. Their newsletter promoted National Coin Week and the corresponding ANA Trivia Challenge. **Katherine R.** gave a wonderful talk titled *Honoring the Cupertino Coin Club History 1970 -2012*. **Fred D.** mentioned that Eton School had requested another round of numismatic talks for students from grades 4+. The event consumes the morning only and concludes with all the pizza you can eat.

DELTA COIN CLUB is now accepting numismatic donations for their annual benefit auction and **Tony Rantz** is coordinating the effort. The recent passing of numismatist **Dr. Rodney Baker** was covered. Baker was a retired pharmacist and provided printing services to many coin clubs. The clubs conducted their contest for the lowest and highest serial numbered one-dollar note from the A District.

DIABLO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY members heard from coin dealer **John McIntosh** when he talked about *From a Coin Dealers View*. **Mike Stanley** is writing a history of the club to be posted each month on the club's web site. A program on *The Many Horns and Legs of the Buffalo Nickel* was delivered by **Robert E. Luna**. An interesting outline of the presentation on the same topic was printed in the club newsletter. At their annual banquet **Bradford Lee** was awarded the Fellow of the Society award. Club Historian Mike Stanley authored an article on *Seated Liberty Half Dollars* and discussed how they got him started as a young collector.

DOWNEY COIN CLUB members were entertained by **Albertus Hoogeveen's** talk on the history of the *North Carolina Gold Rush of 1828* in February. Albertus followed this up in April speaking on the *Gold Coins of the Bechtler Family*. **Chuck Morrissey** worked hard to create an entertaining quiz for the members using the *Red Book*, which he presented at the March meeting. Chuck shared his newly acquired Star Spangled Banner silver dollar he ordered from the US Mint.

FAIRFIELD COIN CLUB published detailed information about their 25th Annual Joint Christmas Party with **Master of Ceremonies Clifford L. Mishler**. Cliff is past president of the ANA. The *George Flanagan White Elephant Fund-raising Auction* netted the club an even \$350. **Charles Bledsoe** gave a presentation on *Antidotes of Silver*.

FREMONT COIN CLUB members promoted National Coin Week by setting up cases with displays of coins and related material at the Bank of the West. Six members participated with exhibits on six different topical areas. The club

was discussing tools for collectors and **Ken Barr** noted his most valuable tool is his library. He noted often it is what you know about coins that could mean hundreds of thousands of dollars. **Bob Luna** is hitting the coin club circuit and giving his presentation on Buffalo nickels at the FCC as well.

FRESNO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY discussed the graying of numismatists and the need to get youth interested in collecting. **Ruth Phillips** made an appeal for someone she can mentor to take over the production of the coin show that she has masterfully coordinated for the past 15 years. **Phil Plettner** gave a presentation on his recent trip to the FUN Show in Florida. A hot topic was the recent announcement by Canada to eliminate their one cent piece. *Can You Identify this Coin* was the topic of a presentation given by Ruth Phillips.

GATEWAY COIN CLUB published a comprehensive list of themes used for their coin club medal designs. The GCC has a new meeting location at the Bear Creek Community Church. Their newsletter had an insightful quote, "Life is a coin. You can spend it any way you wish, but you can count on spending it once."—Anonymous.

GLENDALE COIN CLUB members participated in their extended *Show and Tell* in March. In February, **Rosemary Duff** brought her love tokens to honor Valentine's Day. Many of the door prizes at the March meeting were 19th Century coins, which are always fun to win. The Glendale Coin Show is slated for October 21.

HEARTLAND COIN CLUB installed their new 2012 officers at the banquet at Tyler's Taste of Texas in February. The officers are **President Ken Stempien**, **1st Vice President Andrew Woodruff**, **2nd Vice President Joe Swinko**, **Treasurer Diane Barbieri**, **Recording Secretary Ginny Bourke**, and **Corresponding Secretary Joyce Darnell**. Joe Swinko is working hard at making the next coin show, June 10, very successful. Congratulations to **David** and **Nancee Nichols** for being named Life-Members for all their support over the years.

HEMET COIN CLUB watched a video entitled *Gold Coin Rarities from the Sea* loaned from the ANA library. **Ken Smith** of Cindy's Pawn Shop was the guest speaker in March and blended his knowledge of jewelry, coinage, and other valuables that he has learned in over 24 years of the pawn business. Everyone learned quite a bit. The April *Super Auction* is eagerly anticipated. **Jerry Bodenhorn** brought his set of US large cents from 1793 to 1857 at the March meeting. All were impressed because this is a very hard set to collect.

INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO members in February were entertained by **Ken Aring's** presentation on *The Concept of Money*. **Kay Lenker** shared an assortment of odd and curious money (I even learned that vodka has served as money). Ken's talk covered the history of

money from 1500 BC to the present. In March, **Jim Wells** spoke on *When Foreign Gold Was US Legal Tender*. Very fascinating. **Jeff Lewis** talked on coinage of Mexico with a Powerpoint presentation using coins he then passed around. He brought his favorite reference books on Mexican coins. As usual, **Bob Fritsch** compiled a quiz on the subject, which challenged the members.

LONG BEACH COIN CLUB members were impressed with all the tokens available after **Phil Iversen** presented his talk on *School District Exonumia* at the March meeting. Phil brought to light many ways to locate and collect these tokens. **ANA Vice President Dr. Walter Ostromecki** presented the April program, *Are Some US Coin Hobby Facts Really Myths?* In May, **Albertus Hoogeveen** presented his talk on *The North Carolina Gold Rush of 1828*. This was one of the first gold rushes in the US.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION published an article by **Past President Bill February** on *My Two Favorite Coins* which previously belonged to his father. The NCNA is taking nominations for their 2012 Miller Medal; the deadline is June 30th.

NORTHROP GRUMMAN COIN CLUB members listened and learned how to go about collecting *School District Exonumia and Other Great Things* from **Phil Iversen's** great presentation at the March meeting. Members enjoyed their annual *Super Raffle* at the April meeting. This event is a major money-maker for the club. Member **Larry Buck** is happily on the mend after an operation and is able to attend the meetings again. **Bill Pagel's** program in May was entitled *A Traveling Coin Collector*. Sounds like a nice talk.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY is the oldest numismatic organization in the west. Since **Bill Hyder** has taken over publishing their monthly newsletter the photography and presentation of their publication is very impressive. Bill Hyder presented a talk titled *The PPIE Official Medal* developed by him and Jeff Shevlin and based upon an article they prepared for *The Numismatist*. The presentation exposed for the first time the different varieties of the official medal produced by the US Mint and sold by Farren Zerbe at the PPIE.

PENINSULA COIN CLUB discussed now that Canada has retired the one cent denomination, what should the US do to make it happen here, too? Sounds like they have already made up their mind. The *Show and Tell* was related: "large copper coins", they, too, have been retired. The club also discussed numismatic auction firm Heritage's recent announcement of a new 17.5% buyer's fee. The club referred to it as outrageous. I remember not too long ago when they raised their fees from 10% to 15%.

REDWOOD EMPIRE COIN CLUB reported all 67 tables were sold out for their upcoming show. Their related topic for the club meeting was *What I*

Bought at the Show and What I am Still Looking For. The RECC hosts a dinner after their club show, a great social team-building event other clubs should consider. **Dr. Rodney Baker's** contributions to the RECC and other local clubs was discussed.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY COIN CLUB published an article by **Lisa** and **Bob Foster** on *The Official Game Coin* used in the coin toss to start the Super Bowl. The SVCC coin show was a great success at a relatively new location; they returned to the Elks Club that they used in the 80's. I remember attending my first local Sacramento coin show at that same location 30 years ago. **John Schuch** of Roseville Numismatics is again graciously sponsoring a young numismatist from the SVCC to attend the ANA Summer Seminar held in Colorado Springs.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB members were fascinated by **Jim Phillips** talk on the *Great Train Chase and the Western & Atlantic*. Members enjoyed the *Super Auction* in March, which had 70 lots. Everyone is happy that **Tony Micciche** is feeling better. He was missed. The club's annual banquet was held at the Food Connection in March. **Kevin Akin** provided the entertainment in April. His topic was *The Plants that Bend your Brain: A Numismatic Review*. This club is looking forward with anticipation to their annual picnic and *White Elephant* sale in the months ahead.

SAN DIEGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY celebrates their 75th anniversary in June. The club has ordered 100 bronze medals for the occasion and is selling them. This club is the second-oldest west of the Mississippi. Pacific Coast Numismatic Society is older. **Kay Lenker**, noted ANA judge and winner of countless first place and best-of-show awards, shared her ideas on how to put together a winning exhibit in March. **Larry Baber** brought in his latest acquisition for his Spring Garden Institute medals collection. He bought it on Ebay. The other side featured the Baldwin locomotive, which Larry felt was the reason it attracted so many other bidders. The program in May featured a member's auction.

SAN FRANCISCO COIN CLUB promoted National Coin Week and encouraged their members to set up displays and participate in the ANA Trivia Challenge contest. The SFCC newsletter provides closing prices on precious metals and information on upcoming Northern California coin shows.

SAN JOSE COIN CLUB member **Brian Daniels** spoke on *Some Thoughts on Paper Money Investing*. The SJCC is coordinating their 2012 medal design contest and just held their 65th Annual Banquet at the Blue Pheasant. Fifty-year-member **Ed Sins** gave an informative talk on *Half Cents* and **Keith Scott** shared information on *The Legality of Coin Glass*.

STANISLAUS COUNTY COIN CLUB conducts member quizzes at their meetings with categories for junior and regular members. One of their *Show and*

Tell items was *frogskin** paper money from the Calaveras Frog Jump of 1964 by member **Hal deBoard**.

UPLAND COIN CLUB program in February was presented by **Al Hoogeveen** speaking on *US Proof Coinage*. **G. Lee Kuntz** was a very special guest speaker at the March meeting talking and providing a slide show on *US Large Cents*. Lee specializes in this field and is a highly respected expert. The program in April consisted of *Numismatic Fun & Games*. Members brought in their favorite puzzles, etcetera, for a trivia challenge.

VALLEJO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY went green, but it was for St. Patrick's Day; sounds like a great way to go green to me. The VNS is planning their *Renn Auction* which is a fund-raising event for the club. Information was provided on last year's Joint Christmas Party and plans for this year's, which is scheduled for December 1 at the Anheuser-Busch Brewery. A marvelous eulogy was penned by **Michael Turrini** on **Dr. Rodney W. Baker** (1936–2012).

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB members learned all about collecting VAMS, grading, and the many varieties of the GSA Carson City dollars from **Richard Murachanian**'s talk at the their February meeting. The club had an outstanding 47th annual coin show in March. **ANA Vice President Dr. Walter Ostromecki** provided the entertainment in March. He spoke on *Myths About Our Coins*, and provided many interesting insights. In April, **Michael J. Kittle** presented his Powerpoint program *United States Coins of 1909* using pictures of coins from his very own PCGS registry set. It doesn't get much cooler than that!

WHITTIER COIN CLUB program was done by **Phil Chang** in March. He had recently visited Hawaii and shared a video taken of spectacular eruptions of volcano lava flows. In April, the video program presented the beginning of the city of Las Vegas, Nevada. It all started because the Union Pacific Railroad needed a water stop. **Steve Fortune** shared his recently slabbed 1922 plain cent, given to him by his mother when he started collecting.

* *From The Spokesman-Review of 10/21/1948 comes this tidbit explaining a bit about the term "frogskin" in reference to paper money. Merriam-Webster lists it as a single word.*

Frog Skin

Paper money is sometimes referred to as "frog skins" in this country. The Bamoun district in Africa also has its frog money. Here because the frog is sacred, brass coins weighing about five ounces are actually made in the shape of frogs. Bamoun residents probably remark that "money croaks!" Whether money talks or croaks, it's nice to have. One way of securing a little extra cash is to sell good used articles through the Want Ads. This ad, for instance, was a cash-producer:

TYPEWRITER. Remington noiseless, good condition, pica type. FA-3227

Mrs. Don Engle, W4001 Crown, says, "I had several calls and sold the typewriter as a result of my Want Ad in The Spokesman-Review."

ANA Report

by Jim Hunt



The ANA National Money Show was held at the Colorado Convention Center in Denver from May 10-12. It featured educational seminars on Chinese counterfeits and grading paper money, and had many Numismatic Theatre presentations. The Money Museum displayed a number of its rarities for the benefit of the attendees. They included a 1792 half disme, 1804 silver dollar, 1913 Liberty head nickel, national bank notes of Colorado, and a collection of Lesher referendum dollars. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing displayed their billion dollar exhibit. The show also featured competitive exhibits and the bourse had over 500 dealers in attendance.

It is a pleasure to announce that one of CSNA's junior members, Cole Schenewerk (ANA YN of the Year, 2009), was awarded a full scholarship to the ANA Summer Seminar in Colorado Springs. Cole is an outstanding young numismatist who has been very active in numismatic activities at the

local, regional, and national levels.

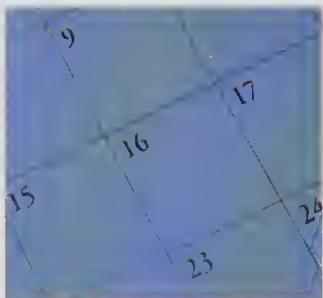
The ANA's board of governors is charting a course for the organization's direction over the next two years. The plan, when implemented, will provide guidance to the incoming ANA executive director and staff on major initiatives to lead the organization toward its vision of being the most respected, influential, and beneficial numismatic association focused on education, fellowship, and public service. The ANA's strategic planning committee was led by Clifford Mishler.

The man who embezzled almost a million dollars worth of coins from the Money Museum has received his just reward. He has been sentenced to 27 months in prison and must pay restitution. As always, crime does not pay.

The next ANA World's Fair of Money will be held in Philadelphia, August 7-11. This is the largest of the shows that is put on by the ANA. Be sure to set the dates aside and go to Philadelphia for a real treat.



Calendar of Events



*...mark your calendars
and plan to attend!*

- Visit the *California Show List* on the Web at:
<http://home.earthlink.net/~beedon/calshows.htm>
- If you have a coin show or other event that you'd like to have listed, please e-mail the following to Gary Beedon at beedon@earthlink.net: dates, name of show, address, facility name, contact info, and any admission or parking fees.

June 24	Coin Show , Van Nuys Masonic Hall, 14750 Sherman Way, Richard Murachanian, (661) 287-1651, ramrarecoins@yahoo.com . Free parking.
June 24	Alameda Coin Club Show , Alameda High School Gym (Oak St. at 2200 Central Ave.), Tom Gesner, (510) 923-4216, free admission and parking.
June 30 - July 1	International Paper Money and Coin Show (Los Angeles), La Quinta Hotel, 5249 West Century Blvd., Scott McNatt, (818) 667-2329.
July 1	North County Monthly Coin Show (Anaheim), Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera St., Jerry Atkinson, (562) 225-2166.
July 14-15	Modesto Coin & Collectibles Show , Stanislaus County Coin Club, Modesto Centre Plaza, 1000 L St. (10th and K Streets), Brandilyn Gilmer, (209) 492-9028.
July 14-15	55th Annual Coinarama (Mission Valley), San Diego County Inter-Club Numismatic Council, Masonic Center, 1895 Camino Del Rio S., Kay Lenker, (619) 222-8739, or Ginny Bourke, (619) 390-0047, free parking, www.coinarama.org .
July 19-20	SoCal Coin and Currency Show (Ontario), Convention Center, 2000 E. Convention Wy, CK Shows, (888) 330-5188, info@ckshows.com .
July 28-29	40th Annual Coin Show , Fremont Coin Club, Elk's Lodge, 38991 Farwell Dr., Info (925) 792-1511, Vince LaCariere, coinvince@aol.com .
August 5	North County Monthly Coin Show (Anaheim), Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera St., Jerry Atkinson, (562) 225-2166. Free admission and parking.
August 12	Annual Coin Show , Fairfield Community Center, 1000 East Kentucky St., Bourse Information (707) 567-6938. Free parking.

- August 16-19 **Santa Clara Coin & Collectibles Show**, Convention Center, Scott Griffin, (415) 601-8661.
- August 25-26 **Golden State Coin Show (GSCS)**, NASC, Masonic Center, 50 W. Duarte Rd., Kay Lenker, (619) 222-8739. Free parking.
- September 6-8 **Long Beach Coin, Stamp and Collectibles Expo**, Convention Center, 100 S. Pine Ave., (805) 962-9939, lbexpo@exposunlimited.com
- September 16 **Fall Coin Show**, Livermore Valley Coin Club, Elks Lodge, 940 Larkspur, Stephen Kramer, (925) 422-3794. Free admission and parking.
- September 16 **North County Monthly Coin Show** (Anaheim), Embassy Suites Hotel, 3100 Frontera St., Jerry Atkinson, (562) 225-2166. Free admission and parking.
- September 28-29 **Coin Show at Old San Francisco Mint**, 5th & Mission Streets, Scott Griffin, (415) 601-8661.
- September 29 **CSNA Annual Northern Educational Symposium**, Vallejo Naval and Historical Museum, 734 Marin at Capital. EMPER-ORI@juno.com Free admission.
- September 30 **Coin Show**, Van Nuys Masonic Hall, 14750 Sherman Way, Richard Murachanian, (661) 287-1651, ramrarecoins@yahoo.com. Free parking.
- October 6-7 **Buena Park Coin Show**, Retail Clerks Hall, Corner of Stanton and Crescent (by Knott's Berry Farm), Kerry Pieropan, (714) 271-8946. Free parking.
- October 13-14 **16th Annual Contra Costa Coin Show** (Concord), Diablo Numismatic Society, Crowne Plaza Hotel, 45 John Glenn Dr., Mike Stanley, (925) 726-5675, xsteamers@aol.com. www.diablocoinclub.org. Free parking.

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Directory of Member Clubs

Changes should be sent by a club officer via mail to the applicable association's corresponding secretary. CSNA and NASC membership status is indicated in parentheses at the end of each club's listing.

- Alameda Coin Club**—meets 1st Tuesday, 6:45 p.m., Alameda Free Library, 1550 Oak Street, Alameda; mailing address: P.O. Box 1763, Alameda, CA 94501-0202. (CSNA)
- Bay Cities Coin Club**—meets 2nd Thursday, 6:30 p.m., El Segundo Library, 111 W. Mariposa Ave., El Segundo; mailing address: c/o Jack von Bloeker III, 5714 Apia Drive, Cypress, CA 90630. (NASC)
- Brentwood Coin Club**—meets 1st Thursday, 7:00 p.m., Raley's Food Center (staff room by the Pharmacy), 2400 Sand Creek Rd., Brentwood; mailing address: P.O. Box 1237, Brentwood, CA 94513; e-mail: Collectors@CoinClub.cc. (CSNA)
- Burbank Coin Club**—meets 1st Wednesday, 6:00 p.m., Joslyn Center (Nutrition Room), 1301 W. Olive Ave., Burbank; mailing address: c/o Don Fujitani, 215 Cedar Heights Drive, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360. (NASC)
- California Exonumist Society**—meets twice a year during the semi-annual CSNA Conventions; mailing address: Michael S. Turrini, P.O. Box 4104, Vallejo, CA 94590-0410; e-mail: Emperor1@juno.com. (CSNA, NASC)
- California State Numismatic Association**—meets twice a year during CSNA conventions at various locations; mailing address: Stephen Huston, P.O. Box 1388, Alameda, CA 94501; e-mail: ask@numorum.com; Web site: www.calcoin.org. (CSNA, NASC)
- Chula Vista Coin Club**—meets 1st Thursday, 7:00 p.m., San Diego County Library, Bonita Branch, 4375 Bonita Road, Bonita; mailing address: 10601 Vista Camino, Lakeside, CA 92040; Web site: www.chulavistacoinclub.org. (CSNA)
- Coiners Coin Club**—meets 3rd Thursday, 7:00 p.m., 4675 Tecolote Road, San Diego, CA; mailing address: 829 Portsmouth Court, San Diego, CA 92109. (CSNA)
- Covina Coin Club**—meets 3rd Wednesday, 8:00 p.m., San Dimas Royal Mobile Homes Clubhouse, 1630 W. Covina Blvd., San Dimas.; mailing address: Helen Desens, 282 W. Bygrove St., Covina, CA 91722. (CSNA, NASC)
- Cupertino Coin Club**—meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., West Valley Presbyterian Church, Parish Hall, 6191 Bollinger Avenue, Cupertino, CA; mailing address: P.O. Box 448, Cupertino, CA 95015-0448; Web site: www.cupertinocoinclub.com. (CSNA)
- Delta Coin Club**—meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 7:30 p.m., Eagles Hall, 1492 Bourbon Street, Stockton, CA 95204; mailing address: P.O. Box 216, Victor CA 95253-0216. (CSNA)
- Diablo Numismatic Society**—meets 3rd Thursday, 7:00 p.m., Concord Police Department meeting room, 1350 Galindo St., Concord; contact: James Laird, president, (925) 200-2276; e-mail: info@diablocoinclub.org; Web site: www.diablocoinclub.org. (CSNA)
- Downey Numismatists**—meets 4th Monday, 7:30 p.m., Downey Retirement Center, 11500 Dolan Ave., Downey; mailing address: Albertus Hoogveen, P.O. Box 222, Downey, CA 90241. (NASC)
- Fairfield Coin Club**—meets 4th Wednesday (except December), 7:00 p.m., Grace Episcopal Church, Parish Hall #1, corner of First and Kentucky Streets, Fairfield; mailing address: P.O. Box 944, Fairfield, CA 94533-0094. (CSNA)

- Fremont Coin Club**—meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 7:00 p.m., Fremont Elks Club, #2121, 38991 Farwell Drive, Fremont; mailing address: P.O. Box 1401, Fremont, CA 94538-0140; Web site: www.FremontCoinClub.org (CSNA)
- Fresno Numismatic Society**—meets 2nd Tuesday, 7:00 p.m., Las Palmas Masonic Temple, 2992 East Clinton, Fresno; mailing address: P.O. Box 11525, Fresno, CA 93773-1525. (CSNA)
- Full Step Nickel Club**—Call for local meeting dates and locations; (818) 841-2959; mailing address: Darrell Crane, President, P.O. Box 10909, Burbank, CA 91510; e-mail: grannis@earthlink.net; Web site: www.fullstepnickel.com. (NASC)
- Gateway Coin Club**—meets 1st and 3rd Thursday, 7:00 p.m., Citibank, 19th and M Streets, Merced; mailing address: P.O. Box 3101, Merced, CA 95344-1101. (CSNA)
- Glendale Coin Club**—meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., CitiBank, 2350 Honolulu Blvd., Glendale; mailing address: GCC, c/o Yahalom, P.O. Box 4947, Westlake Village, CA 91359; Web site: www.GlenCoin.com. (CSNA, NASC)
- Greater Orange County Coin Club**—meets 2nd Tuesday, 7:00 p.m., Costa Mesa Neighborhood Community Center, Costa Mesa Room, 1845 Park; mailing address: 2032 Kornat Drive, Costa Mesa, CA 92626; e-mail: bill.pfeifer@sbcglobal.net; phone: (714) 546-0931; Web site: www.occoinclub.com. (CSNA, NASC)
- Heartland Coin Club**—meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Bostonia Park Recreation Building, 1049 Bostonia St., El Cajon; mailing address: Lee Darnell, 1728 San Vicente Road, Ramona, CA 92065; e-mail: jyjoylee@pacbell.net. (NASC)
- Hemet Numismatists**—meets 3rd Wednesday, 12:00 Noon, Provident Savings Bank, 1600 Florida Avenue (Northwest Corner Giard and Florida), Hemet; mailing address: P.O. Box 3082, Hemet, CA 92546. (CSNA, NASC)
- International Numismatic Society of San Diego**—meets 4th Wednesday, 5:45 p.m., North Park Adult Rec. Center, 2719 Howard Street, San Diego; mailing address: P.O. Box 161081, San Diego, CA 92176; Web site: www.inssd.org. (CSNA, NASC)
- Leisure World Coin Club**—meets 2nd Wednesday, 1:30 p.m., Clubhouse No. 3, Room 2, Seal Beach Leisure World; mailing address: Austin Overholtz, 1331 Pelham Road, #67A, Seal Beach, CA 90740. (NASC)
- Liberty Numismatic Society**—meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Millbrae City Library, 1 Library Avenue, Millbrae; mailing address: P.O. Box 300, Millbrae, CA 94030-0300; Web site: LNS.ANAclubs.org. (CSNA)
- Long Beach Coin Club**—meets 1st Monday, 7:00 p.m., Millikan High School Cafeteria, 2800 Snowden Ave., Long Beach; mailing address: P.O. Box 8101, Long Beach, CA 90808. (CSNA, NASC)
- Los Angeles Paper Money Club**—meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Denny's, 5525 Sepulveda Blvd., Sherman Oaks; mailing address: Scott McNatt, 15445 Ventura Blvd., #125, Sherman Oaks, CA 91403-3005; e-mail: info@promedia.la. (CSNA)
- Northern California Numismatic Association**—meets in annually during Nor-Cal coin shows in various communities; mailing address: Michael S. Turrini, P.O. Box 4104, Vallejo, CA 94590-0410; e-mail: Emperor1@juno.com. (CSNA, NASC)
- Northrop Grumman Coin Club**—meets 2nd Thursday, 7:00 p.m., 21240 Burbank Blvd. (East Gate), Building 30, Woodland Hills; mailing address: Walt Wegner, Box 521, Woodland Hills, CA 91365; e-mail: wlwegner@msn.com. (CSNA, NASC)
- Numismatic Association of Southern California**—meets four times per year (see Web site); mailing address: Harold Katzman, P.O. Box 3382, Tustin, CA 92781-3382; e-mail: haroldkatzman@yahoo.com; Web site: www.NASC.net. (CSNA, NASC)
- Oceanside-Carlsbad Coin Club**—meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Encinitas Community Center, 1140 Oakcrest Park Dr., Encinitas; mailing address: c/o Eblen, 1772 Caliban Drive, Encinitas, CA 92024. (NASC)

- Pacific Coast Numismatic Society**—meets 4th Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Fort Mason Center, Building C, San Francisco; mailing address: P.O. Box 457656, San Francisco, CA 94147-5656; Web site: www.pcns.org. (CSNA)
- Redwood Empire Coin Club**—meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Veterans Memorial Building, 1351 Maple Avenue, Santa Rosa; mailing address: P.O. Box 9013, Santa Rosa, CA 95405-0013; Web site: www.RedwoodEmpireCoinClub.com (CSNA)
- Sacramento Valley Coin Club**—meets 2nd & 4th Wednesdays, 5026 Don Julio Blvd., North Highlands; mailing address: P.O. Box 160122, Sacramento, CA 95816; Web site: www.sacvalcc.org. (CSNA, NASC)
- San Bernardino County Coin Club**—meets 3rd Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Highland Senior Center, 3102 E. Highland Ave., Highland, CA; mailing address: P.O. Box 2745, San Bernardino, CA 92406. (CSNA, NASC)
- San Diego County Inter-Club Numismatic Council**—meets 1st Saturday in February, May, August and November, 10:00 a.m., North Park Adult Center, 2719 Howard Street, San Diego; mailing address: 10601 Vista Camino, Lakeside, CA 92040; Web site: www.coinarama.org. (CSNA)
- San Diego Numismatic Society**—meets 1st Tuesday, 6:15 p.m., North Park Adult Center, 2719 Howard St., San Diego; mailing address: Lenker, P.O. Box 6909, San Diego, CA 92166-6909. (CSNA, NASC)
- San Francisco Coin Club**—meets 4th Friday, 7:00 p.m., Taraval Police Station, Community Room, 2345 24th Ave., San Francisco; mailing address: POB 880994, San Francisco, CA 94188-0994. (CSNA)
- San Jose Coin Club**—meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., American Legion Hall, Post #318, 1504 Minnesota Avenue, San Jose; mailing address: P.O. Box 5621, San Jose, CA 95150-5621; Web site: www.sanjosecoinclub.org. (CSNA)
- Santa Maria Coin Club**—meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Edwards Community Center, 809 Panther Drive, Santa Maria; mailing address: P.O. Box 7186, Santa Maria, CA 93456. (CSNA)
- Stanislaus County Coin Club**—meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Denny's Restaurant, 1525 McHenry Ave., Modesto; mailing address: P.O. Box 1672, Modesto, CA 95353-1672; Web site: www.stancocoinclub.org. (CSNA)
- The World Coin Club**—meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m., Senior Citizens Center, 201 E. Bonita Ave., San Dimas; mailing address: c/o Allen Ybarra, P.O. Box 211, Pomona, CA 91769. (CSNA)
- Upland Coin Club**—meets 3rd Saturday, 7:30 p.m., Magnolia Rec. Center, 651 W. 15th Street, Upland; mailing address: P.O. Box 8272, Alta Loma, CA 91701. (CSNA, NASC)
- Vallejo Numismatic Society**—meets 1st Wednesday, 6:30 p.m., Florence Douglas Senior Center, Room A, 333 Amador (between Florida and Georgia), Vallejo; mailing address: Michael S. Turrini, P.O. Box 4281, Vallejo, CA 94590-0428; e-mail: EmperorI@juno.com; phone: (707) 642-0216 or (707) 246-6327. (CSNA)
- Verdugo Hills Coin Club**—meets 2nd Monday, 7:15 p.m., CitiBank, 2350 Honolulu Ave., Montrose; mailing address: P.O. Box 26, Tujunga, CA 91043. (NASC)
- Visalia Coin Club**—meets 4th Tuesday, 7:00 p.m., Visalia Senior Citizen Center, 310 North Locust, Visalia; mailing address: 204 West Main Street, Visalia, CA 93291. (CSNA)
- Western Token Society (WESTS)**—meets <unknown>; mailing address: P.O. Box 723, Merced, CA 95341. (CSNA)
- Western Wooden Money Club**—meets at various San Francisco Bay area local coin shows, about four times per year; mailing address: Michael S. Turrini, P.O. Box 3467, Fairfield, CA 94533-3467; e-mail: EmperorI@juno.com. (CSNA)
- Whittier Coin Club**—meets 2nd Friday, 6:30 - 8:30 p.m., at the Santa Fe Spring library on Slauson Ave just east of Norwalk Blvd, Whittier; mailing address: 540 Teakwood Avenue, La Habra, CA 90631. (CSNA, NASC)

NASC Membership Application

Membership Category	Cost
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Articles—should be relevant to coin collecting or coin club experiences, and are accepted with the understanding that they are unrestricted from publication. Please indicate if the article has been previously published, and if so, where. Digital files are preferred via e-mail to gregsburns@gmail.com; typed copy is also acceptable mailed to *The California Numismatist*, P.O. Box 1181, Claremont, CA 91711. The author’s name and contact information should appear on the first page or on an accompanying cover letter or e-mail. *The California Numismatist* reserves the right to edit all items for format or content.

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Next deadline for material submission: August 15, 2012

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General—*The California Numismatist* is an educational journal published four times per year and distributed to all California State Numismatic Association (CSNA) and Numismatic Association of Southern California (NASC) members as a membership benefit. Circulation is approximately 800 and most issues are 80 pages. All advertising is accepted subject to the approval of the editor.

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Rates Space	B/W Per Issue	B/W Annually	Color Per Issue	Color Annually
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Publication Deadlines—February 15, May 15, August 15, and November 15.

Numismatic Nostalgia



Fifty Years Ago

- San Diego Numismatic Society issued 1,000 of their 25th anniversary medal in silver. I see from Ginnie's report on page 67 that they've now issued a 50th, limited to 100 strikings in bronze. Except for the change in numerals, the two designs are identical.
- NASC Convention Banquet Chair Peggy Borgolte reported that she had orders for 277 banquet tickets and more on the way. The 1962 convention had over 911 paid and 1,463 free registrations.
- John Sears of San Francisco relayed that the Northern California Numismatic Association (NCNA) was organizing along the lines of the NASC, and would be holding their very first convention at the Jack Tar Hotel in San Francisco on September 7-9, 1962.

Twenty-Five Years Ago

- From *Calcoin News*, "Definition of a Numismatist: A numismatist is a person who passes as an exacting expert on the basis of being able to turn out, with prolific fortitude, infinite words of incomprehensible information calculated with micromatic precision from vague assumptions which are based on debatable figures taken from inconclusive experiments carried out with instruments of problematical accuracy by persons of doubtful reliability and questionable mentality for the avowed purpose of annoying and confounding a hapless group of fanatics referred to as coin collectors. — Courtesy of Barbara Hyde"



Ten Years Ago

- Found in NASC's *The Quarterly*: "Money does make a difference. If you have two jobs and you're rich, it is called diversified interests. If you have two jobs and you're poor, you call it moonlighting."
- Tom Fitzgerald's article in *Calcoin News* on the Ted Binion collection of silver dollars, noted that Ted's girlfriend, Sandy Murphy, and her lover, Rick Tabish, were convicted of murdering Ted, with Rick receiving a minimum 25 year sentence. The convictions were overturned in 2003 and during their 2004 retrial they were acquitted of murder, though Rick received further sentencing on related and unrelated charges. Rick was released on parole to Montana in 2010. And still no one knows where Ted's "\$300,000 antique coin and currency collection" is. Ah, the mysteries surrounding Las Vegas!

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